

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.



PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

Published in accordance with act of Congress approved
February 15, 1893.

VOL. XIX.

JUNE 10, 1904.

No. 24

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1904.

NOTICE No. 1.

Any person on the mailing list of the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS who at any time fails to receive promptly this publication will confer a favor by notifying the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

NOTICE No. 2.

An addressed penalty postal card (requiring no stamp) for return to the Surgeon-General will be inclosed with the first number of the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS in the months of January, April, July, and October. You are requested to sign and mail this card as soon as possible after receipt. Failure to do so will be taken by the Bureau as an indication that you no longer desire to receive the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

CONTENTS.

UNITED STATES.

	Page.
Summary of work in Chinatown, San Francisco, for the week ended June 4, 1904.....	1137
Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.—	
Inspection of Rio Grande City.....	1137
Sanitary meeting at Corpus Christi.....	1140
Inspection at Benavides.....	1141
Fumigation work at Devine—Death from malarial disease reported.....	1141
Reinspection of Moore Station.....	1141
Fumigation work at Devine—Suspicious case from Adams ranch.....	1141
Mining camp at Lytle to be inspected.....	1142
Inspection along San Marcos River—Malarial fever.....	1142
Summary of work at Laredo for week ended June 4, 1904.....	1142
Summary of reports from New Laredo.....	1143
Inspection service, Mexican border—	
Inspection at Nogales, Ariz.....	1143
Inspection at El Paso, Tex.....	1143
Inspection at Laredo, Tex.....	1143
Statistical reports of States and cities of the United States—Yearly and monthly.....	1143
Arrival of immigrants at Baltimore, Boston, Key West, and New York..	1144, 1145
Inspection of immigrants, monthly.....	1145
Table—	
Quarantine reports—	
National.....	1146
State and municipal.....	1150
Smallpox in the United States.....	1152
Plague in the United States.....	1159
Yellow fever in the United States.....	1159
Weekly mortality of cities of the United States.....	1160

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

Correction—Plague at Aden.....	1162
Africa: Report from Cape Colony—Plague—Examination for plague and plague-infected rodents.....	1162
Brazil—	
Report from Bahia—Mortuary statistics.....	1162
Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever, plague, and smallpox—Dysentery in Pernambuco.....	1163, 1165
British Honduras: Report from Belize, fruit port.....	1165
Canada: Inspection of immigrants at Quebec.....	1165
Chile: Plague in Valparaiso.....	1165

China—	Page.
Report from Honkong—Emigrants recommended for rejection	1165
Reports from Shanghai—Smallpox	1166
Plague in Amoy	1166
Cuba—	
Report from Cienfuegos—Closing of insanitary tenement houses	1166
Reports from Habana—Suspicious case on steamship <i>Monterey</i> from Mexican ports not yellow fever	1167
Suspicious case on steamship <i>Vigilancia</i> from Veracruz	1167
Report from Matanzas—Enteric fever and scarlet fever—Detention of steamship <i>Tiger</i> from Tampico	1168
Disinfection of steamship <i>St. Gothard</i> from Tampico	1169
Reports from Santiago	1169
Guatemala: Report from Livingston, fruit port	1170
Hawaii: Quarantine transactions in the Hawaiian Islands, month of April, 1904	1170
Honduras—	
Report from Ceiba, fruit port	1171
Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port	1171
India—	
Report from Bombay—Plague and smallpox mortality	1172
Reports from Calcutta—Deaths from cholera and plague—Inspection of vessels	1174
Italy: Reports from Naples—Inspection of vessels	1174
Japan: Report from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—No cholera or plague in Formosa	1175
Mexico—	
Reports from Progreso and Merida—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever in Merida	1175
Report from Tampico—One vessel fumigated	1176
Case reported as yellow fever at Tampico pronounced by Mexican authorities to be malarial fever	1176
Reports from Veracruz—Malarial fever on steamship <i>Hanseat</i> —Two cases of yellow fever	1176
Two suspicious cases at La Barra	1178
Suspect case of yellow fever near Carrizo Springs, Tex.—Report corrected ..	1178
Nicaragua: Report from Bluefields, fruit port	1179
Panama—	
Reports from Colon—Inspection of vessel	1179
Mortuary report for April, 1904	1179
Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port	1180
Report from Panama—Inspection of vessel	1180
Peru—	
Report from Callao—Plague in Lima and Antofagasta—Smallpox in Santiago, Chile	1180
Bacteriological examination of rats from steamship <i>Limari</i>	1181
Philippine Islands—	
Report from Manila—Quarantinable diseases—Cholera disappearing from the islands—Disinfection of vessels	1181
Islands declared free from cholera—Smallpox—Disinfection	1182
Quarantine transactions, month of February, 1904	1183
Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly	1185
Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox tables	1187
Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities	1192

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

Summary of work in Chinatown, San Francisco, for the week ended June 4, 1904.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, under date of June 6:

Week ended June 4.

Buildings reinspected.....	228
Rooms	2,074
Persons inspected	2,368
Sick	14
Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary	15
Dead examined	5
Necropsies	2
Rats examined bacteriologically.....	106
Number showing pest infection	0
Places limed and disinfected	976
Times streets swept.....	3
Sewers flushed	16
Notices sent to abate plumbing nuisance	8
Plumbing nuisances abated	2
Undergoing abatement.....	10
Total number plumbing inspections.....	90
Blocks covered with Danyz virus.....	10

Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.—Inspection of Rio Grande City.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Sauvignet reports, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

LAREDO, TEX., May 27, 1904.

Rio Grande City has good surface drainage, being situated on the sides of a hill. The city is divided into blocks, with alleys between the back parts of the lots. The streets are not worked at all and there is no garbage system; notwithstanding this, there was very little trash in the streets at the time of my visit, probably because of the very heavy rain that had fallen a few days previous to my arrival.

There were no pools or ponds of standing water in the city itself. There exists, however, a large flat west of the city which forms a shallow lake or lagoon which had water. This covers about one mile in its longest direction (east to west) and one-half mile across (north to south). The bed occupied by the Rio Grande is very wide, the channel proper being about 100 yards wide, but owing to the sandy character of the soil this channel changes frequently after a rise of the river, and leaves large lagoons with luxuriant vegetation.

Upon my arrival in Rio Grande City I saw the first *Stegomyia* in the office of one of the principal merchants. I next had occasion to visit the court-house, which is situated on the top of an eminence and is thoroughly ventilated by the prevailing southeast wind, and there also saw *Stegomyia*. At the hotel where I stopped I could find only *Culex*, and in different other parts I found either one of the two varieties or both together. There were no *Anopheles* observed.

The water supply of the people is from barrels and cisterns, the poorer class using barrels and the wealthier having cisterns. The poorer class of people reside in the western, northern, and northeastern part of the city. These were visited and found comparatively free from either wrigglers or mosquitoes, as against the residences of the better class of people, who use cisterns. In the northwestern part of the city there exists a lagoon during rainy weather. This practically dries up in about six days. I got together a meeting of the better class of citizens in the county judge's office and explained to them the mosquito, its life, and the methods of destroying it, and distributed over the city the rules, etc. I noticed great interest of the people in reading them, but do not believe they will be so interested in complying with them.

The following recommendations were made:

Screening or oiling of cisterns with the use of a pump to draw water, the covering of barrels by screen or cloth tops, and placing of fish or oil in the lagoons.

I visited the commanding officer at Fort Ringgold, who very kindly invited me to visit the post. I accompanied him and saw that everything is ideally fixed, all the buildings being screened with 18-mesh galvanized wire. No standing water is to be found except in the fire buckets, and these have a coating of oil. The water supply is by waterworks and a sewage system disposes of all dejecta and fluid garbage and a cart collects dry garbage and refuse. The hospital is thoroughly screened, and in addition has two large screen cages for those who may get sick of yellow fever or be suspected of it. There are no mosquitoes at the post, and it is situated east of the city.

I conversed with many of the prominent citizens and gathered that they had had last year a mild epidemic of dengue and had had such epidemics between 1882, the year that it was frankly acknowledged as yellow fever, and the present year, but either had no fatalities or those that did occur "were among children or old people" (expression used by one of the local physicians).

The following record is selected from the death record of the county clerk, the total number of deaths between September and now being only 43 for the whole county. The county clerk states that he is unable to get complete returns, as usually those he filed were from other source of information than physicians, the people mainly being treated by healers or "curanderos," as they are termed here:

Date.	Place of death.	Age.	Cause.	Sex.
1903.		Years.		
Sept. 9	Roma	60	Fever.....	Female.
Oct. 24	do.....	14	do.....	Do.
Oct. 16	Escobares	25	do.....	Do.
Nov. 5	Chapeña	42	do.....	Male.
Nov. 1	Rio Grande City	9	Abscess on brain	Female.
1904.				
Jan. 8	Salado	30	Fever.....	Do.
Jan. 15	Rio Grande City	25	Meningitis	Do.
Apr. 10	Rosita.....	45	Fever.....	Do.
Mar. 10	San Pedro.....	70	do.....	Do.

I also gathered from the drivers who took me from Hebbronville to Rio Grande City that at nearly all the ranches in the county there had been either the "malecito" or "trancaso" (this term is used for severe lumbar pain and corresponds to the French "douleur en barre").

On Saturday I spent a day in visiting Camargo, the town closest to Rio Grande City. It is situated in Mexico in a southwest direction, 6 miles inland on the San Juan River. This point originally had a large population, but now there are probably only about 1,500 inhabitants, and it serves as a stage station for San Miguel, the present western terminus of the Mexican National from Matamoros, and also inland travel from Victoria, Linares, and Monterey; its chief travel is from San Miguel and Monterey. Here I also found *Stegomyia* and got history of dengue epidemics, even some last year, though they claim to have had a shotgun quarantine against the world. This town suffered very much from yellow fever in 1882. Camargo will probably become an important point to watch when the Mexican National Railroad will have completed its route between Monterey and Matamoros, as those wishing to evade quarantine at Matamoros would very easily leave the train here or at any other near station, cross the Rio Grande, arrive at Rio Grande City, and from here travel inland. In fact, I am informed that heavy mails from Mexican points were carried from Rio Grande City to Hebbronville during the first ten days of the September 1903 State quarantine, and after that no mail at all was allowed to cross.

Sunday I was enabled to visit Roma, Tex., through the courtesy of Captain Roach, of Fort Ringgold, who furnished me an ambulance and mule teams as conveyance. This town is about 15 miles above, on the Rio Grande, and is ideally situated for hygienic conditions, as all the ground slopes away from the church, which is the central building. The river banks are high and rocky. There are about six or eight hundred people, and the main occupation is cotton planting or cattle raising. Communication is had in various directions by wagon roads. Here also they had the "malecito" (note 2 deaths from fever (?) September 9 and October 24, 1903, in list above). I also found some *Stegomyia* and *Culex* mosquitoes, and at the gin the water barrels full of larvæ of both kinds. Its owner was cautioned about this nuisance, and he promised to abate it by using a tank for his water supply and stocking with fish.

In conclusion, in view of the existence of *Stegomyia* at all these points I would recommend that the antimosquito crusade be extended to this county and probably to the other counties between Laredo and Brownsville, as there exists no doubt in my opinion that there was a mild epidemic of yellow fever, or "malecito," in all this territory, and

further, I would respectfully suggest that Rio Grande City be considered an important quarantine station on account of its present relation to the interior Mexican towns in the Tampico district, and also of its future relations when the Mexican National Railroad will have built its branch from Monterey to Matamoras.

Sanitary meeting at Corpus Christi—Inspection at San Diego.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McGregor reports, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

SAN DIEGO, TEX., May 27, 1904.

I returned from Corpus Christi this morning after holding a good meeting of county and city officials and citizens. These were interested and organized to take active steps in fighting the mosquitoes and securing sanitary conditions. All are pleased that the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service has entered into the work, and they promise their hearty cooperation. The Ladies' Monday Club are also interested and will give their support to means of thorough sanitation.

The new railroad from Robstown to Brownsville is almost completed, and there are a great many people along the line. At Kingville many families are moving in, but so far I hear of no sickness along the line. In Corpus Christi I found numerous cases of malarial and slow continued fever.

We have inspected up to date in this place 213 houses, containing 460 rooms; oiled 54 water containers.

I shall leave for Alice after completing here.

SAN DIEGO, May 29, 1904.

We will finish inspection and oiling to-day and go to Alice.

I am informed that there are some cases of chills and fever at a ranch near here. I shall investigate to-day.

More than 100 householders here desire to have their premises fumigated. I shall report the number of rooms required to be disinfected when we finish to-day.

SAN DIEGO, May 30, 1904.

I inspected yesterday and to-day 130 houses, containing 220 rooms; oiled—barrels, 16; tanks and cisterns, 7; wells, 2; ponds, 18.

I inspected some ranches about 2 miles from here, and found 3 cases of intermittent fever in 1 family and some other cases, but none suspicious.

I learn to-day of some sick people in Benavides, who are said to have arrived from Mathis on the Aransas Pass Railroad. I shall leave the inspectors here to finish the work we have in hand, and investigate conditions at Benavides.

The San Diego Creek, which is usually dry in the summer, is at present a succession of pools, which, however, are being oiled for a mile or so, or as far as the town extends.

The people seem anxious to cooperate, and are screening and oiling their water containers. They are of the opinion that there were cases of yellow fever here last year. The disease was then considered dengue, or paludism.

Inspection at Benavides.

SAN DIEGO, May 31, 1904.

I inspected Benavides and found no sickness there excepting measles. The cases previously reported as arriving from Mathis are malarial fever. Several other cases reported as coming from the same section are said to be malarial or continued fever. It is believed that the vicinity of Mathis, as well as San Diego and Benavides, was infected last year, and in regard to Benavides I do not think there is any doubt. This point is one of the thoroughfares from Mexico, as also are Hebbronville and Alice.

I shall leave to-day for Alice, and will report next from that point.

Inspected to-day 82 houses, containing 198 rooms; oiled, 25 ponds, 9 barrels; vaccinated, 13.

Fumigation work at Devine—Death from malarial disease reported.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Cock reports to Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson as follows:

DEVINE, TEX., May 26, 1904.

Up to this date we have completed the following work at this point: Fumigated 67 houses, containing 298 rooms; oiled, 86 tanks, 63 cisterns, 109 barrels, 33 ponds, 60 water troughs, and 79 wells.

Our work has been somewhat slower the past few days, owing to the damp and drizzling weather prevailing, but we are getting along well.

Several of the old and well-informed citizens believe that yellow fever has been sporadically present since last fall.

There was one death here this morning, reported cause, malaria. I learn that this is the third death in the same family occurring recently. I have not been able to see the attending physician, but shall investigate and hold a post-mortem if I can.

Reinspection of Moore Station.

MOORE, TEX., May 28, 1904.

The reinspection of Moore Station reveals nothing more than the usual illness of this section. Our campaign against the mosquito here sometime since has resulted in much good, and malaria is not so common.

I learn that the county commissioners of this county have, in response to my suggestion, concluded to employ a regular inspector here and at Pearsall, with horse and wagon, oil, pots, and disinfecting materials, to keep up the work during the summer and fall.

Fumigation work at Devine—Suspicious case from Adams's ranch.

DEVINE, TEX., May 30, 1904.

Up to this date we have accomplished the following at this point:

Fumigated 114 houses, containing 469 rooms; oiled, barrels, 179; wells, 117; tanks, 125; troughs, 83.

About May 15, a Mexican who worked on the Adams ranch, in this county, died on the street here, after having been ill about five days, with fever. He came to town for medical attention in the morning,

and was prescribed for by one of the local physicians. He vomited considerable coffee colored matter some hours prior to his death. Doctors Moffett and Magnus both saw the case and agree on the latter symptom.

I visited the Adams ranch for the purpose of tracing up the case, but no one seems to know who he was, nor where he came from—he having worked only nine days on the ranch. I consider the circumstances of the case suspicious, and regret that the opportunity for a post-mortem was lost, as it occurred several days before we reached this place.

Mining camp at Lytle to be inspected.

DEVINE, June 1, 1904.

Work finished here yesterday after the following operations:

Fumigated 11 houses containing 45 rooms; oiled 15 barrels, 8 tanks, 10 wells.

We move to Lytle to-day, with material enough to work with to-morrow. Near Lytle, 1 mile distant, there are two coal mines working about 1,000 miners—Mexicans and Italians. This camp will probably require considerable disinfection.

Doctor Evans, county physician of Medina County, suggests that you address a letter to the county commissioners' court, advising that they employ a regular health inspector to keep the work up as demonstrated.

Inspection along San Marcos River—Malarial fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Purnell reports as follows:

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., May 30, 1904.

I have made an investigation of the territory lying along the San Marcos River between Luling and San Marcos, including both places. I found that there was a large amount of malarial fever along the river and some in the towns. I also found that in the towns, especially San Marcos, there prevailed a good deal of enteric fever. These latter cases, of course, quinine did not affect, but the other fevers are very readily controlled by quinine when given in the proper doses. There was no sickness that could be suspected of being yellow fever. I made inquiries concerning the prevalence of yellow fever in the territory last year, and found that there had been none. I learned that a report had been circulated relative to its having been in that section, and discovered that the report was entirely without foundation. Having finished the inspection, I returned to San Antonio last evening.

Summary of work at Laredo for week ended June 4, 1904.

LAREDO, TEX., June 5, 1904.

Week ended June 4: Fumigated, Laredo, 63 houses containing 172 rooms; inspected 9,079 premises; 2,830 water containers oiled; 18 sick investigated; maximum temperature 106° at week end. Cock at Lytle, MacGregor at Alice. New Laredo, Mexico, report for June 4: 496 domiciliary visits; 30 containers with larvæ sanitated.

RICHARDSON.

*Summary of reports from New Laredo.*LAREDO, TEX., *June 1, 1904.*

Doctor Garza informs from New Laredo for week ended May 31, 2,940 domiciliary visits. Two hundred and seventy-five containers found with larvæ, either emptied or oiled; no fumigations.

RICHARDSON.

LAREDO, TEX., *June 7, 1904.*

New Laredo, Mexico, reports for June 4, 5, and 6, 1,328 domiciliary visits and 73 water containers sanitized.

RICHARDSON.

LAREDO, TEX., *June 9, 1904.*

New Laredo, Mexico, reports, for June 7 and 8, 1,000 domiciliary visits and 93 barrels emptied and 6 oiled.

FRICK.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Nogales, Ariz.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gustetter reports as follows, week ended May 28, 1904: Passengers inspected, 167; immigrants inspected, 40.

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports, May 21, as follows:

Weeks ended May 21 and 28, 1904:

Mexican Central passengers inspected, 162; Mexican immigrants inspected, 8; disinfection soiled linen imported for laundry work, 412 pieces.

Week ended May 28, 1904: Mexican Central passengers inspected, 203; special Pullman inspected, 14; Mexican immigrants inspected, 18; fumigation of hides, 1 carload; vaccination of passengers and immigrants, 5.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, June 1, as follows:

Week ended May 28, 1904: Passenger trains entered from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on trains from Mexico inspected, 300; immigrants on trains from Mexico inspected, 19; immigrants vaccinated upon entry, 2; persons refused entry, 15; Pullman coaches disinfected, 7; persons inspected and passed on international foot and carriage bridge, 3,600; immigrants inspected entering on international foot and carriage bridge, 4.

Statistical reports of States and cities of the United States—Yearly, and monthly.

CONNECTICUT—*Stamford*.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 18,000. Number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

ILLINOIS—*Bellefonte*.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 19,000. Total number of deaths 22, including 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

East St. Louis.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 50,000. Number of deaths not reported. One death from smallpox reported.

IOWA—Dubuque.—Two weeks ended May 28, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths 18, including 2 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended May 28, 1904, from 88 observers, indicate that neuralgia, gonorrhea, cancer, intermittent, inflammation of bowels, cholera morbus, remittent fever, whooping cough, dysentery, puerperal fever, membranous croup, and cholera infantum were more prevalent, and enteric fever and scarlet fever were less prevalent than in the preceding week.

Meningitis was reported present at 2, whooping cough at 12, diphtheria at 34, enteric fever at 40, scarlet fever at 48, pneumonia at 57, measles at 98, smallpox at 101, and phthisis pulmonalis at 263 places.

PENNSYLVANIA—Pottsville.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 17,210. Total number of deaths 27, including 2 from diphtheria.

VIRGINIA—Pocahontas.—Month of May, 1904. Census population, 2,788. Number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

Report of immigration at Baltimore.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Baltimore, Md., May 28, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended May 28, 1904; also names of vessel and port from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
May 26	Hanover	Bremen	1, 701

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Boston.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., May 30, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended May 28, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
May 23	Winifredian	Liverpool, England	4
24	Admiral Schley	Port Antonio, Jamaica	23
24	Canopic	Italian ports	1, 305
28	Cretic	Liverpool, England	547
	Total .....	.....	1, 879

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Key West, Fla.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Key West, Fla., May 30, 1904.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at Key West during the week ended May 28, 1904.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
May 23	Miami	Habana, Cuba	43
24	Mascotte	do	135
26	Schr. Fearless	Nassau, New Providence	13
26	Olivette	Habana, Cuba	131
27	Miami	do	17
28	Mascotte	do	185

JULIUS OTTO, *Immigrant Inspector in Charge.*

Report of immigration at New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
New York, May 31, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended May 28, 1904, also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
1904.			
May 22	Pretoria	Hamilton, Bermuda	6
22	Blücher	Hamburg	1,360
22	Patricia	Naples	586
22	Etruria	Liverpool	405
22	Arabic	do	449
22	St. Louis	Southampton	591
23	Columbia	Glasgow	722
23	Saratoga	Habana	1
23	Fontabelle	St. Kitts	22
23	Alala	London	8
24	Noordam	Rotterdam	774
24	Finland	Antwerp	1,141
24	Kronprinz Wilhelm	Bremen	697
24	Morro Castle	Habana	15
24	Etruria	Barbadoes	67
24	Mesaba	London	1
24	Augusta Victoria	Hamburg	1
25	Sicilia	Naples	959
25	Königin Luise	Genoa	735
25	Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Bremen	1
26	Prinz Oskar	Copenhagen	1,093
26	Oceanic	Liverpool	915
26	Princessessa Letitia	Palermo	1
26	Patricia	Hamburg	1
26	Brookline	Banes	1
27	Aurania	Liverpool	418
27	Chemnitz	Bremen	1,037
27	Pretoria	Hamburg	1,697
28	Prince Robert	Glasgow	1
28	Sicilia	Genoa	1
28	Etruria	Suriname	2
28	Esperanza	Habana	12
28	Lucania	Liverpool	587
28	Sicilian Prince	Genoa	1,023
	Total		15,330

WM. WILLIAMS, *Commissioner.*

Inspection of immigrants.

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.
Manila, P. I.	April	258	32
Mobile, Ala.	May	45	0
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	do	306	24
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	do	78	18

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va	June 4	.....	.....	.....
2	Beaufort, N. C.	do	.....	.....	.....
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	May 21	.....	.....	.....
		May 28	.....	.....	.....
	Bocagrande, Fla.—				
4	Punta Gorda	do	.....	.....	.....
5	Puntarasa	do	.....	.....	.....
6	Brunswick, Ga.	do	.....	.....	.....
7	Cape Charles, Va.	June 4	.....	.....	.....
8	Cape Fear, N. C.	May 28	.....	.....	.....
9	Cedar Key, Fla.	June 4	.....	.....	.....
10	Columbia River, Oreg.	May 21	.....	.....	.....
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla.	June 4	.....	.....	.....
12	Delaware Breakwater	May 28	.....	.....	.....
	Quarantine, Lewes, Del.				
13	Dutch Harbor, Alaska	May 14	.....	.....	.....
14	Eastport, Me.	June 2	.....	.....	.....
15	Eureka, Cal.	May 28	.....	.....	.....
16	Grays Harbor, Wash.	do	.....	.....	.....
17	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Is-	May 28	Nor. ship Hercules.	May 25	Port Elizabeth ..
	land, Miss.		Br. bk. Annie	do	East London
			Nor. ship Mafalda	May 26	do
18	Key West, Fla.	May 28	.....	.....	.....
19	Los Angeles, Cal.	do	.....	.....	.....
20	Newbern, N. C.	June 4	.....	.....	.....
21	Nome, Alaska.	May 21	.....	.....	.....
22	Pascagoula, Miss.	May 28	.....	.....	.....
23	Port Angeles, Wash.	May 21	.....	.....	.....
24	Portland, Me.	May 28	.....	.....	.....
25	Port Townsend, Wash.	do	.....	.....	.....
26	Reedy Island, Del.	do	.....	.....	.....
	St. Georges Sound, Fla.—				
27	East Pass.	do	.....	.....	.....
28	West Pass.	do	.....	.....	.....
29	St. Johns River, Fla.	do	.....	.....	.....
30	San Diego, Cal.	do	.....	.....	.....
31	San Francisco, Cal.	do	.....	.....	.....
32	San Pedro, Cal.	do	.....	.....	.....
33	Santa Barbara, Cal.	do	.....	.....	.....
34	Santa Rosa, Fla.	June 4	Nor. bk. Signia.	May 21	Liverpool.
			It. bk. Narcissus.	May 24	Genoa.
			Nor. bk. Noah VI.	June 1	Port Natal.
			It. bk. Chearini.	June 2	Fort de France.
			Br. ss. E. O. Saltmarsh.	do	Tampico.
			Sp. ss. Oleta.	June 3	London, via Ha-
					bana, Veracruz,
					Tampico and
					Coatzacoalcos.
35	Savannah, Ga.	May 28	Br. schr. J. W. Hutta.	May 17	Habana.
36	Sitka, Alaska.	May 21	.....	.....	.....
37	South Atlantic quarantine,	May 28	.....	.....	.....
	Blackbeard Island, Ga.				
38	Southbend, Wash.	do	.....	.....	.....
39	Tampa Bay, Fla.	do	.....	.....	.....
40	Washington, N. C.	June 4	.....	.....	.....

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.	
2				No report	
3				2 steamships spoken and passed.	
				do.	1
4				No report	
5				do.	
6				1 vessel spoken and passed	1
7				No report	
8					1
9				No report	
10					2
11				No report	
12					3
13				No report	
14					29
15				No transactions	
16				No report	
17	Gulfport	Disinfected.	May 27		5
	Ship Island	do	do		
	do	do	do		11
18				No transactions	
19				do.	
20				No report	
21					4
22					
23				No transactions	
24					1
25					2
26				1 vessel spoken and passed.	14
27				No report	
28				No transactions	
29				6 vessels spoken and passed; 4 steamships passed without inspection.	1
30					1
31				5 cabin passengers on Am. ss. City of Puebla, from Victoria, transferred from ss. Athenian, from Hongkong, held, bathed, and vaccinated on account of smallpox; glandular examination, Am. ss. Siberia, from Hongkong; 1 case leprosy; malaria on Am. ss. City of Sydney, from Panama; temperatures taken.	7
32				No transactions	
33				do.	
34	Pensacola	Ballast discharged, vessel cleaned.	June 1		7
	do	Discharging ballast			
	do	do			
	do	Fumigated	June 4		
	do	Fumigated, and held to complete 5 days.	June 3		
	do	Disinfected and held			
35	Savannah	Held for observation	May 23		4
36				No report	
37				No transactions	
38				do.	
39				1 vessel spoken and passed.	3
40				No report	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	HAWAII:				
41	Hilo	May 7			
		May 14			
42	Honolulu	do ..	U. S. a. t. Thomas	May 8	San Francisco
			U. S. S. New York	May 10	Panama
			U. S. S. Bennington	do ..	do ..
			U. S. S. Tacoma	May 14	Bremerton
			U. S. S. Mohican	May 18	San Francisco
43	Kahului	May 21			
		May 14			
		May 21			
44	Kihei	Apr. 23			
		Apr. 30			
		May 7			
		May 14			
45	Koloa	May 7			
		May 14			
46	Lahaina	do ..			
		May 21			
47	Mahukona	Apr. 30			
		May 7			
	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:				
48	Cebu	Apr. 16	Am. banca Oceania	Apr. 16	San Isidro
		Apr. 23			
49	Iloilo	Apr. 16			
		Apr. 23			
		Apr. 30	Am. schr. Clavaw	Apr. 30	Cebu
50	Jolo	Apr. 16			
		Apr. 23			
51	Manila	Apr. 16	Br. ss. Kaifong	Apr. 10	Hongkong
		Apr. 23	Br. ss. Yuensang	Apr. 19	Hongkong and Amoy.
		Apr. 30	Br. schr. Perla	Apr. 24	Kuchimatsu and Amoy.
			Am. ss. Avante	Apr. 25	Subig
			Am. schr. San Roque	Apr. 28	San Felipe

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
41				No transactions.	
42	Honolulu.	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	May 8	do.	8
	do	do	May 10	do	
	do	do	May 14	do	
	do	do	May 18	do	9
43				No transactions.	
44				do.	
				do.	
				do.	
				do.	
45				do.	
46				do.	
47				do.	
					1
48	Cebu	Disinfected.	Apr. 16	1 case leprosy removed; crew and passengers bathed; clothing disinfected; 90 bancas inspected and passed.	27
				3 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin; 80 bancas inspected and passed.	32
49				5 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin; 1 case leprosy on Am. schr. Gen. Blanco, from Capiz.	45
				1 vessel fumigated to destroy vermin.	50
	Iloilo	Disinfected and held.		2 cases smallpox, convalescent. Personnel vaccinated and bathed and effects disinfected. Held to complete 14 days.	56
50					9
					8
51	Manila	Fumigated	Apr. 11	5 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin. Crew or members of crew on 48 vessels vaccinated.	79
	do	Held for disinfection.	Apr. 19	264 steerage passengers and 61 crew bathed and effects and baggage disinfected. All inspected. 7 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin. Crew or members of crew on 56 vessels vaccinated.	94
	do	do	Apr. 24	351 steerage passengers and 52 crew bathed and effects and baggage disinfected. All inspected.	104
	do	Disinfected. Part of personnel released, part held.	Apr. —	1 case smallpox. Crew and passengers bathed and effects and baggage disinfected. All on board vaccinated. Mail disinfected. 17 of crew and 13 passengers recently successfully vaccinated released. Patient under treatment in station hospital.	
	do	Disinfected and held.	Apr. 27	1 case smallpox. Crew and passengers bathed and all clothing and baggage disinfected. All held. 4 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin. Crew or members of crew on 65 vessels vaccinated. 2 cases measles on Sp. ss. Antonio Lopez from Liverpool and other ports.	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	PORTO RICO:				
52	Ponce	May 28	.....	.....	.....
53	San Juan	do	.....	.....	.....
	Subports—				
54	Aguadilla	do	.....	.....	.....
55	Arecibo	do	.....	.....	.....
56	Arroyo	do	.....	.....	.....
57	Fajardo	do	.....	.....	.....
58	Humacao	do	.....	.....	.....
59	Mayaguez	do	.....	.....	.....

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ending—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md	June 4	.....	.....	.....
2	Bangor, Me	do	.....	.....	.....
3	Boston, Mass	do	.....	.....	.....
4	Charleston, S. C	May 28	.....	.....	.....
5	Elizabeth River, Va	June 4	.....	.....	.....
6	Galveston, Tex	May 28	Schr. Helena	May 26	Trinidad
7	Gardiner, Oreg	do	.....	.....	.....
8	Marcushook, Pa	June 4	.....	.....	.....
9	Mobile Bay, Ala	May 21	Schr. Freddie Hencker	May 17	Tampico
			Nor. ss. Mount Vernon	do	Limon
			Rus. bk. Austra	May 18	Para
			Nor. bk. Isabel	May 25	Montevideo via Barbados.
		May 28	Schr. Fred W. Ayre	do	Progreso
			Swed. bk. Wanlock	do	Barbados
10	New Bedford, Mass	June 4	.....	.....	.....
11	New Orleans, La	May 28	Sp. ss. Conde Wifredo	May 22	Barcelona and Cuban ports.
			Ger. ss. Hellas	May 23	Progreso
			Ger. ss. Alps	May 24	Limon
			Nor. ss. Nor	May 25	Mexican ports
			Ger. ss. Bradford	May 26	Limon
			Ger. ss. Margaretha	May 28	Cienfuegos
12	Newport News, Va	June 4	.....	.....	.....
13	Newport, R. I	do	.....	.....	.....
14	New York, N. Y	do	.....	.....	.....
15	Pass Cavallo, Tex	do	.....	.....	.....
16	Port Royal, S. C	do	.....	.....	.....
17	Providence, R. I	do	.....	.....	.....
18	Quintana, Tex	do	.....	.....	.....
19	Sabine, Pass, Tex	do	.....	.....	.....
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C	do	.....	.....	.....

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
52				No report	
53				do.	
54				do.	
55				do.	
56				do.	
57				do.	
58				do.	
59				do.	

municipal quarantine stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report	
2				do.	
3				do.	
4				No transactions	
5				No report	
6	Galveston	Fumigated	May 26		28
7				No report	
8				do.	
9	Mobile	Disinfected and held	May 22		15
	do	Disinfected			
	do	Disinfected and held	May 25		
	do	Disinfected	May 26		15
	do	Disinfected and held	May 31		
	do	do	June 1		
10				No report	
11	New Orleans	Disinfected	May 22		
	do	Disinfected and held	May 28		
	do	Disinfected	May 24		
	do	Disinfected and held	May 26		
	do	Disinfected	do		
	do	do	May 28		
12				No report	
13				do.	
14				do.	
15				do.	
16				do.	
17				No transactions	
18				No report	
19				do.	
20				do.	

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1903, to June 10, 1904.

For reports received from June 27, 1903, to December 25, 1903, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 25, 1903.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alaska:				
Hoonah	May 17	3 .....	.....
Juneau	May 15	1 .....	.....
Killisnoo	May 17	2 .....	.....
Total for Territory		6 .....	.....
Total for Territory, same period, 1903.		1 .....	.....
Arkansas:				
Fort Smith	Dec. 13-Feb. 20	6 .....	.....
Little Rock	Apr. 1-May 31	29 .....	.....
Total for State		35 .....	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		.....	.....
California:				
Berkeley	Jan. 1-Feb. 29	2 .....	.....
Escondido	Feb. 23	1 .....	.....
Fresno	Dec. 1-31	1 .....	.....
Los Angeles	Dec. 27-May 21	16 .....	.....
Oakland	Jan. 1-31	1	1	
Sacramento	Apr. 1-30	1 .....	.....
San Francisco	Dec. 7-May 15	55	4	
Total for State		76	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		335	3	
Colorado:				
Bent County	Feb. 1-29	4 .....	.....
Boulder County	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	31 .....	.....
Chaffee County	Feb. 1-Apr. 30	8 .....	.....
Conejos County	Jan. 1-Feb. 29	37 .....	.....
Denver County (Denver)	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	44	1	
Douglas County	Mar. 1-Mar. 31	1 .....	.....
Eagle County	Mar. 1-Apr. 30	5 .....	.....
El Paso County (Colorado Springs included)	Dec. 1-Feb. 29	37 .....	.....
Gilpin County	Apr. 1-30	1 .....	.....
Huerfano County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	2 .....	.....
Kit Carson County	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	24 .....	.....
Lake County	Dec. 1-Feb. 29	3 .....	.....
La Plata County	Apr. 1-30	1 .....	.....
Larimer County	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	106 .....	.....
Las Animas County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	4 .....	.....
Mesa County	Dec. 1-31	1 .....	.....
Otero County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	47 .....	.....
Pitkin County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	2 .....	.....
Pueblo County	Feb. 1-Apr. 30	11 .....	.....
Rio Grande County	Dec. 1-31	11 .....	.....
Routt County	Jan. 1-Feb. 29	14 .....	.....
Washington County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	3 .....	.....
Weld County	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	134 .....	.....
Yuma County	Dec. 1-31	1 .....	.....
Total for State		532	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		647 .....	.....
Delaware:				
Wilmington	Feb. 21-May 21	1	3	
Total for State		1	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		.....	1	
District of Columbia:				
Washington	Jan. 10-May 21	47 .....	.....
Total for District		47 .....	.....
Total for District, same period, 1903.		15	1	
Florida:				
Escambia County (Pensacola)	Nov. 1-Jan. 16	11 .....	.....
Dade County (Fort Lauderdale)	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	1 .....	.....
Duval County (Jacksonville)	Nov. 1-May 28	40 .....	.....
Leon County (Tallahassee)	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	2 .....	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Florida—Continued.				
Polk County (Bartow).....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	1	.....
Walton County.....	Jan. 2-16	88	.....
Total for State.....		143	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		328	.....
Georgia:				
Darien.....	Jan. 14.....	2	.....
Liberty County.....	Feb. 12.....	.....	7	
Macon.....	May 15-28.....	7	.....
Total for State.....		9	7	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		130	9	
Illinois:				
Belleville.....	Dec. 13-Mar. 31	29	2	
Cairo.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 5	13	.....
Chicago.....	Dec. 20-June 4	95	1	
Danville.....	Dec. 13-May 21	43	.....
East St. Louis.....	May 1-May 31	22	1	
Evanston.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1903	3	.....
Freeport.....	Jan. 10-16.....	1	.....
Galesburg.....	Mar. 6-26.....	7	.....
Peoria.....	Mar. 1-31.....	10	.....
Springfield.....	Feb. 26-Mar. 3	3	.....
Total for State.....		226	4	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		375	21	
Indiana:				
Evansville.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 20	22	.....
Kokomo.....	Apr. 17-23.....	1	.....
South Bend.....	Mar. 27-May 14	16	1	
Total for State.....		39	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		3,530	138	
Iowa:				
Des Moines.....	Jan. 23-Apr. 30	8	.....
Dubuque.....	Dec. 27-May 28	2	.....
Total for State.....		10	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		80	.....
Kentucky:				
Burlington.....	Mar. 1-28.....	16	.....
Covington.....	Mar. 13-May 28	23	.....
Louisville.....	Oct. 1-Apr. 30	66	16	
Springfield.....	Mar. 22-28.....	6	.....
Total for State.....		111	16	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		631	8	
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	Dec. 13-May 28	103	5	Forty imported.
Total for State.....		103	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		93	3	
Maine:				
Athens.....	Dec. 31.....	.....	.....	Present.
Biddeford.....	Dec. 13-19.....	1	.....
Bradley.....	Mar. 18.....	2	.....
Brewer.....	Dec. 19.....	1	.....
Brighton.....	Dec. 31.....	.....	.....	Do.
Calais.....	Feb. 7-18.....	10	.....
Columbia Falls.....	May 17.....	.....	.....	Do.
Jonesport.....	May 16-26.....	23	.....	Do.
Machiasport.....	May 31.....	8	.....
Madawaska region.....	Dec. 1-Apr. 9	67	.....
Madison.....	Jan. 28.....	1	.....
Millford.....	Jan. 7.....	2	.....
Oldtown.....	To Dec. 24.....	9	.....
Orono.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 22	3	.....
Smithfield.....	Jan. 21.....	1	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Maine—Continued.				
Stacyville.....	Jan. 21.....	11.....	.....
Van Buren.....	Jan. 1-31.....	7.....	.....
Total for State.....		146.....	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		316.....	1.....	
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	Jan. 17-June 4.....	54.....	3.....	
Cumberland.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31.....	4.....	.....
Total for State.....		58.....	3.....	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		55.....	1.....	
Massachusetts:				
Brockton.....	Dec. 20-26.....	1.....	.....
Fall River.....	Dec. 20-Mar. 19.....	2.....	.....
Haverhill.....	Dec. 20-26.....	1.....	.....
Lawrence.....	Jan. 10-16.....	1.....	.....
Lowell.....	Mar. 13-Apr. 2.....	2.....	1.....	
Total for State.....		7.....	1.....	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		210.....	29.....	
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	Dec. 13-May 28.....	45.....	1.....	
Flint.....	Dec. 13-Feb. 6.....	5.....	.....
Grand Rapids.....	Jan. 2-May 28.....	22.....	.....
Port Huron.....	Dec. 16-23.....	4.....	.....
Bay County.....	Feb. 1-29.....	.....	1.....	
Lapeer County.....	Feb. 1-29.....	.....	1.....	
Muskegon.....	Mar. 1-31.....	.....	1.....	
Oscoda County.....	Mar. 1-31.....	.....	1.....	
St. Joseph County.....	Mar. 1-31.....	.....	1.....	
Total for State.....		76.....	6.....	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		633.....	15.....	
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County.....	Feb. 9-29.....	6.....	.....
Anoka County.....	Apr. 5-May 9.....	2.....	.....
Becker County.....	Mar. 1-May 16.....	53.....	.....
Beltrami County.....	Jan. 5-May 9.....	51.....	1.....	
Benton County.....	May 3-9.....	1.....	.....
Blue Earth County.....	Apr. 26-May 9.....	2.....	.....
Cass County.....	Jan. 26-Apr. 11.....	14.....	.....
Chippewa County.....	Feb. 9-Apr. 18.....	26.....	.....
Chisago County.....	Jan. 12-Apr. 4.....	13.....	.....
Clay County.....	Dec. 22-Apr. 25.....	28.....	.....
Cottonwood County.....	Feb. 2-15.....	2.....	.....
Crow Wing County.....	Jan. 5-Feb. 8.....	5.....	.....
Dakota County.....	Feb. 2-8.....	2.....	.....
Dodge County.....	Mar. 15-Apr. 18.....	13.....	.....
Douglas County.....	Jan. 26-May 23.....	30.....	.....
Fillmore County.....	Mar. 1-7.....	2.....	.....
Freeborn County.....	Apr. 5-11.....	1.....	.....
Grant County.....	Mar. 22-Apr. 18.....	7.....	.....
Goodhue County.....	Jan. 5-May 16.....	10.....	.....
Hennepin County.....	Dec. 22-May 23.....	182.....	14.....	
Hubbard County.....	Jan. 19-May 2.....	15.....	.....
Isanti County.....	Dec. 22-May 23.....	36.....	.....
Itasca County.....	Dec. 15-May 23.....	22.....	.....
Jackson County.....	Jan. 5-11.....	1.....	.....
Kandiyohi County.....	Dec. 15-Apr. 11.....	85.....	.....
Kittson County.....	Apr. 5-18.....	5.....	.....
Lac qui Parle County.....	Apr. 26-May 9.....	3.....	.....
Lesueur County.....	Apr. 5-25.....	8.....	1.....	
Lyon County.....	May 16-23.....	1.....	.....
Meeker County.....	Feb. 16-Mar. 21.....	4.....	.....
Millelacs County.....	Feb. 16-May 23.....	6.....	1.....	
Morrison County.....	Dec. 15-Apr. 4.....	29.....	.....
Mower County.....	Feb. 2-8.....	1.....	.....
Norman County.....	Feb. 2-May 16.....	11.....	.....
Ottertail County.....	Dec. 15-May 23.....	138.....	.....
Pine County.....	Feb. 2-May 16.....	9.....	1.....	
Pipestone County.....	Mar. 15-May 16.....	24.....	.....
Polk County.....	Jan. 5-Apr. 18.....	6.....	.....
Pope County.....	Mar. 15-May 16.....	5.....	.....
Ramsey County.....	Dec. 29-May 23.....	42.....	1.....	
Redwood County.....	Jan. 19-May 9.....	5.....	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Renville County	Jan. 19-Apr. 18	9	.....
Rice County	Jan. 19-May 9	9	.....
Roseau County	Jan. 12-18	10	.....
St. Louis County	Jan. 12-May 9	13	.....
Scott County	Mar. 15-May 16	17	.....
Sherburne County	May 3-16	2	.....
Sibley County	Feb. 9-15	1	.....
Stearns County	Dec. 15-May 16	228	.....
Steele County	Jan. 5-18	2	.....
Stevens County	Mar. 15-May 9	3	.....
Swift County	Jan. 26-May 16	29	.....
Todd County	Dec. 15-May 9	152	1	
Wabasha County	Jan. 26-Apr. 18	27	.....
Wadena County	Jan. 12-Apr. 25	3	.....
Washington County	Dec. 22-Apr. 11	21	1	
Wilkin County	Jan. 5-Apr. 25	18	.....
Winona County	Apr. 26-May 16	2	.....
Wright County	Mar. 1-May 16	10	.....
Yellow Medicine County	May 16-23	1	.....
Cases not previously reported in Hennepin County.		11	.....
Cases not previously reported in Kandiyohi County.		13	.....
Old cases not reported previously in Stearns County.		11	.....
Total for State		1,498	21	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		3,658	28	
Missouri:				
St. Louis	Dec. 20-May 28	208	9	
Total for State		208	9	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		275	5	
Montana:				
Butte	Jan. 1-Feb. 29	16	.....
Helena	Jan. 1-31	1	.....
Total for State		17	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		17	.....
Nebraska:				
Omaha	Dec. 20-May 28	16	1	
Total for State		16	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		91	.....
New Hampshire:				
Manchester	Dec. 13-May 28	64	1	
Nashua	Jan. 3-23	3	.....
Total for State		67	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		216	.....
New Jersey:				
Camden	Dec. 27-Apr. 30	28	5	Imported. Do.
Jersey City	Mar. 21-27	1	.....
Newark	Feb. 1-6	1	.....
Plainfield	Jan. 17-23	1	.....
Trenton	Dec. 27-Apr. 23	43	8	
Total for State		74	13	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		101	5	
New York:				
Buffalo	Dec. 20-May 14	45	.....
Elmira	Feb. 7-13	1	.....
New York	Dec. 20-May 28	28	4	
Niagara Falls	Feb. 14-Apr. 12	15	.....
Saratoga Springs	Dec. 1-31	1	.....
Total for State		90	4	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		98	12	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina:				
Alamance County	Jan. 1-31	122	.....	Present.
Anson County	Jan. 1-31 .....	.....	.....
Bladen County	Jan. 1-31	1	.....
Buncombe County	Jan. 1-31	8	.....
Cabarrus County	Jan. 1-31	1	.....
Chowan County	Jan. 1-31	1	.....
Cleveland County	Jan. 1-31	4	.....
Cumberland County	Jan. 1-31	3	.....
Davidson County	Jan. 1-31	72	.....
Davie County	Jan. 1-31	2	.....
Durham County	Jan. 1-31	10	.....
Edgecombe County	Jan. 1-31	8	2	
Forsyth County	Jan. 1-31	17	.....
Gaston County	Jan. 1-31	17	.....
Guilford County	Jan. 1-31	8	.....
Harnett County	Jan. 1-31	3	.....
Henderson County	Jan. 1-31	3	.....
Iredell County	Jan. 1-31	8	.....
Jackson County	Jan. 1-31	25	.....
Johnston County	Jan. 1-31	5	.....
Macon County	Jan. 1-31 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Madison County	Jan. 1-31 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Mecklenburg County (Charlotte included).	Jan. 1-Apr. 30	7	.....
New Hanover County (Wilmington included).	Jan. 1-Mar. 8	11	.....
Orange County	Jan. 1-31	10	.....
Perquimans County	Jan. 1-31	32	.....
Pitt County	Jan. 1-31	13	.....
Richmond County	Jan. 1-31	7	.....
Robeson County	Jan. 1-31 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Rockingham County	Jan. 1-31	4	.....
Scotland County	Jan. 1-31	20	.....
Stanly County	Jan. 1-31	2	.....
Union County	Jan. 1-31	6	.....
Vance County	Jan. 1-31	12	.....
Wake County	Jan. 1-31	1	.....
Wayne County	Jan. 1-31	10	.....
Wilkes County	Jan. 1-31	20	.....
Wilson County	Jan. 1-31	4	.....
Yancey County	Jan. 1-31	6	.....
Total for State .....	.....	483	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	2,565	23	
North Dakota:				
Barnes County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	19	.....
Cass County	Nov. 1-Mar. 31	13	.....
Cavalier County	Dec. 1-Feb. 29	16	.....
Eddy County	Dec. 1-31	1	.....
Emmons County	Feb. 1-29	2	.....
Grand Forks County	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	12	.....
Griggs County	Dec. 1-31	1	.....
McHenry County	Feb. 1-Mar. 31	8	.....
McLean County	Jan. 1-Feb. 29	3	.....
Ransom County	Nov. 1-Feb. 29	64	.....
Richland County	Feb. 1-Mar. 31	3	.....
Rolette County	Nov. 1-Mar. 31	10	.....
Stark County	Feb. 1-29	3	.....
Stutsman County	Dec. 1-31	1	.....
Towner County	Nov. 1-Mar. 31	10	.....
Trall County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	6	.....
Walsh County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	32	.....
Ward County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	8	.....
Wells County	Nov. 1-Feb. 29	20	.....
Williams County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	26	.....
Total for State .....	.....	258	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	48	.....
Ohio:				
Allen County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	30	.....
Ashland County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	1	.....
Ashtabula County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	12	.....
Athens County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	112	1	
Auglaize County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	40	4	
Belmont County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	25	8	
Butler County	Aug. 8-Apr. 30	28	.....
Carroll County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	34	.....
Champaign County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	19	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Clark County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	4	.....
Clermont County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	1	.....
Columbiana County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	60	1	
Coshocton County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	66	.....
Crawford County	Aug. 8-May 28	85	.....
Cuyahoga County	Aug. 8-May 27	54	7	
Darke County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	1	.....
Delaware County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	13	.....
Erie County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	17	.....
Fairfield County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	9	.....
Franklin County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	174	5	
Gallia County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	74	5	
Greene County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	1	.....
Guernsey County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	132	1	
Hamilton County	Aug. 8-May 27	195	12	
Hancock County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	31	.....
Hardin County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	1	.....
Harrison County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	26	4	
Hocking County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	81	.....
Holmes County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	44	.....
Jackson County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	31	.....
Jefferson County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	60	.....
Knox County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	1	.....
Lake County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	1	.....
Lawrence County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	242	16	
Licking County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	49	1	
Lorain County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	4	1	
Lucas County	Aug. 8-May 28	10	.....
Madison County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	1	.....
Mahoning County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	239	5	
Marion County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	258	1	
Miami County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	32	2	
Montgomery County	Aug. 8-June 4	233	19	
Morgan County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	2	.....
Morrow County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	9	.....
Muskingum County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	34	.....
Noble County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	4	.....
Ottawa County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	15	.....
Paulding County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	2	.....
Perry County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	71	.....
Pickaway County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	1	.....
Portage County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	6	.....
Preble County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	4	.....
Putnam County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	45	.....
Richland County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	27	1	
Ross County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	4	.....
Scioto County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	20	.....
Seneca County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	1	.....
Stark County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	144	.....
Summit County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	41	.....
Trumbull County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	44	.....
Tuscarawas County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	35	1	
Union County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	30	.....
Van Wert County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	12	1	
Vinton County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	13	.....
Washington County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	76	1	
Wayne County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	9	.....
Williams County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	30	.....
Wood County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	31	.....
Wyandot County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	18	.....
Total for State		3,259	97	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		4,390	246	
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County	Dec. 13-May 28	181	36	Thirteen cases imported at Pittsburg.
Beaver County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	5	1	
Berks County	Dec. 1-Mar. 4	41	.....
Blair County	Dec. 1-Mar. 12	20	3	One case imported.
Bradford County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	10	.....
Bucks County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	4	.....
Butler County	Feb. 1-Apr. 30	3	.....
Cambria County	Dec. 1-May 28	59	4	Two cases imported.
Clearfield County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	20	.....
Columbia County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	8	.....
Center County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	4	.....
Chester County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	1	.....
Crawford County	Apr. 17-30	23	.....
Cumberland County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	2	.....
Dauphin County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	2	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Pennsylvania—Continued.				
Delaware County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	8	.....
Erie County	Dec. 1-Apr. 2	111	1	
Fayette County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	28	1	
Greene County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	40	.....
Indiana County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	10	.....
Jefferson County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	8	3	
Lackawanna County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	12	.....
Lancaster County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	1	.....
Lebanon County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	11	1	
Lehigh County	Dec. 1-Apr. 23	120	.....
Luzerne County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	4	.....
Lycoming County	Jan. 3-Apr. 23	16	3	
Monroe County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	5	.....
Montgomery County	Dec. 1-May 14	9	1	
Northampton County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	235	.....
Northumberland County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	3	.....
Perry County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	1	.....
Philadelphia County	Dec. 20-June 4	912	222	
Schuylkill County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	16	.....
Somerset County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	9	.....
Susquehanna County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	2	.....
Warren County	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	10	3	
Washington County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	18	.....
Wayne County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	92	.....
Westmoreland County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	43	.....
Total for State		2,107	279	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		3,125	207	
South Carolina:				
Charleston	Dec. 20-May 21	47	4	Three imported.
Georgetown	Mar. 27	1	.....
Greenville	Feb. 21-May 28	40	.....
Total for State		88	4	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		250	10	
Tennessee:				
Memphis	Dec. 13-May 28	415	8	
Nashville	Dec. 27-June 4	149	.....
Total for State		564	8	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1,830	32	
Texas:				
San Antonio	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	57	.....
Total for State		57	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		11	.....
Utah:				
Ogden	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	3	.....
Salt Lake City	Dec. 27-May 28	19	.....
Total for State		22	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		344	2	
Virginia:				
Danville	Feb. 7-13.....	2	.....
Pocahontas	Jan. 1-May 31	23	5	
Total for State		25	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		9	2	
Washington:				
Adams County	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	6	.....
Chehalis County	Dec. 1-31.....	3	.....
Chelan County	Mar. 1-Apr. 30	9	.....
Clallam County	Mar. 1-31.....	1	.....
Clarke County	Feb. 1-29.....	1	.....
Columbia County	Jan. 1-31.....	1	.....
Franklin County	Mar. 1-31.....	1	.....
Jefferson County (Port Town- send)	Apr. 12.....	1	.....
King County (Seattle included)	Dec. 1-Apr. 13	49	.....
Kittitas County	Dec. 1-31.....	1	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Washington—Continued.				
Klickitat County	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	28	.....
Lewis County	Feb. 1-29.	1	.....
Lincoln County	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	3	.....
Mason County	Mar. 1-31.	1	.....
Pacific County	Jan. 1-Feb. 29	2	.....
Pierce County (Tacoma included).	Feb. 1-May 23	8	.....
Skagit County	Feb. 1-29.	1	.....
Spokane County (Spokane included).	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	25	3	
Thurston County	Feb. 1-29.	2	.....
Wallawalla County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	9	.....
Whatcom County	Dec. 1-Feb. 29	18	.....
Whitman County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	4	.....
Yakima County	Jan. 1-Apr. 30	10	.....
Total for State		185	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		273	.....
West Virginia:				
Martinsburg	Apr. 4-May 13	20	1	
Total for State		20	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		9	.....
Wisconsin:				
Milwaukee	Dec. 13-May 28	193	.....
Total for State		193	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1,313	6	
Grand total		10,856	500	
Grand total, same period, 1903.		26,167	811	

Plague in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1903, to June 10, 1904.

Place.	Number since March, 1900.	Number since January 1, 1904.	Reported.	Died.	Bacteriologically confirmed.	Remarks.
California:						
San Francisco	111	1	Jan. 10	Jan. 10	Jan. 25	Recovered.
Do.	112	2	Jan. 12	Jan. 11	Jan. 27	
Do.	113	3	Jan. 13	Jan. 13	Jan. 22	
Do.	114	4	Feb. 7	.....	Feb. 17
Do.	115	5	Feb. 9	Feb. 8	Feb. 27	
Do.	116	6	Feb. 12	Feb. 12	Feb. 24	
Do.	117	7	Feb. 15	Feb. 14	.....do.....
Do.	118	8	Feb. 17	Feb. 19	Mar. 8	
Concord	a119	9	Mar. 1	Feb. 29	Mar. 12	

a Cases 119 and 120 not having been bacteriologically confirmed, case 121 has been numbered 119.

Summary: Calendar year, 1900, 22 cases, 22 deaths; 1901, 30 cases, 25 deaths; 1902, 41 cases, 41 deaths; 1903, 17 cases, 17 deaths.

Yellow fever in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1903, to June 10, 1904.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Texas:				
Laredo	Dec. 26-Mar. 18	6	.....	One case imported from Minera.

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States.

[illegible]

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States—Continued.

[illegible]

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

CORRECTION.

Telegram in Public Health Reports for June 3, 1904, page 1121, stating the existence of plague in Aden, should read "Plague over."

AFRICA.

Report from Cape Colony—Plague—Examination for plague and plague-infected rodents.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, May 2, 1904.

The following report by the medical officer of health for the Colony on the state of the outbreak of bubonic plague in the Cape Colony for the week ended April 30, 1904, is published for general information.

NOEL JANISCH,
Under Colonial Secretary.

Port Elizabeth.—One case of plague was recorded during the week, namely: A Chinese male, a suspect removed on the 23d of April for observation and treatment and diagnosed as plague on the 28th idem. At the plague hospital, six cases remain under treatment. Eighty-three rats and 54 mice were examined bacteriologically during the week, of which 18 rats and 14 mice proved to be plague-infected.

Other places.—At East London, Uitenhage, Queenstown, King Williams Town, and Knysna, no case of plague was discovered in man or animal.

EXAMINATION OF RODENTS IN CAPE TOWN AND HARBOR BOARD AREA.

Harbor board area and shipping in harbor.—Number examined, 271; nothing found suspicious of plague.

Cape Town.—Number examined by the medical officer of health for the city, 358; nothing found suspicious of plague.

A. JOHN GREGORY,
Medical Officer of Health for the Colony.

BRAZIL.

Report from Bahia—Mortuary statistics—Smallpox.

Consul Furniss reports, May 9, as follows:

During the week ended May 7, 1904, 92 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries.

Causes of death: Arterio-sclerosis 1, asphyxia 1, bronchitis 3, cancer 1, cerebral congestion 2, cirrhosis of liver 1, death by violence 2, diarrhea and dysentery 17, gangrene 1, intestinal parasites 1, malarial fevers 7, meningitis 1, myelitis 1, organic diseases of heart 3, pneumonia 1, puerperal fever 3, pulmonary tuberculosis 7, rheumatism

1, senile debility 3, stillborn 5, syphilis 1, umbilical hemorrhage 5, uremia 1, whooping cough 2, other causes 21.

During the same period there were four new cases of smallpox, with no deaths.

Reports from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever, plague, smallpox, and dysentery in Pernambuco.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, May 5, as follows:

During the week ended April 30, 1904, the following vessels were inspected and were issued bills of health: On April 25 the steamship *Valentia*, British, for Pensacola, in water ballast; no change in the personnel of crew while here and no passengers. On April 26 the steamship *Bellaura*, British, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and with one new member of crew taken on here. On the same date the steamship *Bellagio*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no change in the personnel of the ship, and with 8 steerage passengers. This ship carried no medical officer. On April 30 the steamship *Planet Neptune*, for Baltimore, a British steamer, with no change in the crew personnel, and with 1 passenger, the captain's wife. This vessel was loaded with manganese ore, and had no other cargo. On April 25 the *Presidente Sarmiento*, an Argentine naval vessel, a school ship, left this port for New York, via intermediate ports, and as she was a government vessel the bill of health was issued without inspection, and on the report of the ship's medical officers of the Argentine navy.

All vessels, of course, lay out in the open bay while discharging and taking on cargo.

THE PLAGUE IN CHILE.

The only reports received from Chile consist of a dispatch of date of the 2d instant, stating that the Government has imposed a rigorous quarantine upon all persons arriving in Santiago from Lima, Peru, and from Antofagasta, Chile, and one of date of the 4th instant, stating that the epidemic of bubonic plague in Antofagasta continues, and that the number of cases has very considerably increased during the last few days. No numbers are given in the dispatch.

A press dispatch, of date of April 30, says that the foot-and-mouth disease has appeared among the herds of the valley of Maipo, many of which are affected. The disease was transmitted by cattle coming from the Argentine Republic.

DYSENTERY OUTBREAK IN PERNAMBUCO.

This epidemic continues with increasing severity. The captains and officers of vessels arriving here from Pernambuco, with whom I have talked, as well as passengers arriving here from that city, all tell me that the condition of the city is extremely bad, and the prospect of an early cessation of the disease most remote.

The latest reports received, of this date, state that during the last fifteen days of April the coefficient of mortality in Pernambuco reached the enormous figures of 80 per 1,000—8 per cent of the inhabitants.

The highest number of deaths in any one day during this period was 51, the lowest 33, and the average for the period 42. The total

number of deaths during this time was 629, of which number 341 were caused by dysentery.

When one stops to consider that during the same period in this city, Rio de Janeiro, there were only 620 deaths, and that although Pernambuco had nine more deaths during these fifteen days, than occurred in Rio, the population of Pernambuco at the highest possible estimate is not more than one-third that of Rio de Janeiro, the terrible character of the sanitary situation there at this time can be estimated. And, what is the worst feature about the affair, is the fact, that there seems to be no prospect of any amelioration.

THE MORTALITY RATE OF BUENOS AYRES.

In the speech of the President of the Argentine Republic at the opening of Parliament on the 4th instant, he said, in regard to the sanitary condition of the Republic, that throughout the whole Republic it was excellent. In the city of Buenos Ayres, the capital, he stated that the death rate was but 16 per 1,000 of the population.

MORTALITY REPORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, WEEK ENDED MAY 1, 1904.

This week's sanitary report is excellent in every respect.

During the week there were only 295 deaths, of which number none were due to either yellow fever or plague. The former disease caused 3 cases reported, and the latter but 2 cases, which, of course, were removed to Paulo Candido.

At the close of the week there was only 1 case of yellow fever in Sao Sebastiao Hospital and only 4 cases of plague at Jurajuba. Variola caused 38 deaths, with a total of 58 cases reported. At the week's end there were 105 cases of this disease in the Hospital Sao Sebastiao.

The absence of any deaths due either to yellow fever or plague during the week is a state of sanitation which has not occurred previously here since my arrival in last November.

Coincidentally with this decrease in yellow-fever cases and deaths is a decrease in the deaths from malarial affections, there being only 2 deaths due to these causes during the week, while the usual average number of deaths from the malarial diseases is 10 or 11 weekly. There were no deaths from measles, scarlet fever, or dysentery. Enteric fever caused 2 deaths, whooping cough, 1; diphtheria, 3; grippe, 10; leprosy, 1; beriberi, 2, and tuberculosis, 36.

The highest range of the thermometer was on the 30th, 29.7° C., and the lowest on Thursday the 28th, 18.1° C., while the average for the week was 21.41° C.

The rainfall for the week was 1.91 mm., all the rain occurring on one day, namely, the 1st instant.

Deaths in Rio de Janeiro during the first quarter of 1904.

Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.
Yellow fever	74	24	Grippe.....		108
Bubonic plague	83	40	Measles.....		16
Varioia	817	500	Scarlet fever.....		2
Leprosy		7	Whooping cough		9
Beriberi		51	Dysentery		11
Malarial fevers		192	Diphtheria		18
Tuberculosis.....		840	Hydrophobia		2
Enteric fever		33	Erysipelas		7

During this period of four months, January 1 to April 30, 1904, there were from all causes, including those given in detail above, 5,405 deaths in this city.

Dysentery in Pernambuco.

RIO, June 7, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

It is reported that there have been 804 deaths from dysentery at Pernambuco, May.

STEWART.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended May 26, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 8,500; number of deaths, 2; prevailing diseases, malarial fever and intestinal disorders; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
May 20	Olympia	41	13	34	0
26	Spero.....	15	0	0	0

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at Quebec.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stevenson reports, May 30, as follows: Week ended May 28, 1904: Number of immigrants inspected, 254; number passed, 253; number detained, 1.

CHILE.

Plague in Valparaiso.

CALLAO, June 8, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

According to news received here, plague is now present in Valparaiso.

LLOYD.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports as follows: Number of emigrants per steamship *Doric*, recommended April 16, for rejection: For Honolulu 10, for San Francisco 15.

Reports from Shanghai—Smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, April 26 and May 3, as follows:

During the week ended April 23, 1904, there were issued 2 original and 1 supplemental bills of health, and there were inspected 2 vessels, 209 crew, and 32 cabin passengers. One case of sickness removed from the U. S. transport *Burnside* at the local quarantine station was ascertained to have been chickenpox. This was noted on the bill of health, the diagnosis having been concurred in by the quarantine officer and the ship's surgeon. Manifests were signed for 1,625 pieces of freight. One emigrant was inspected and passed; also 42 pieces of personal baggage.

The municipal health officer reports for the period: Smallpox, 1 case, 14 deaths; enteric fever, 1 case; diphtheria, 1 case, 1 death; tuberculosis, 28 deaths. Total reported mortality, 2 foreigners and 132 natives.

No quarantinable diseases reported from outports.

During the week ended April 30, 1904, there were no bills of health issued at that port.

The report of the municipal health officer shows for the week smallpox 1 case, 7 deaths; enteric fever, 1 case; diphtheria, 1 case, 4 deaths; tuberculosis, 40 deaths. The total mortality is given as 3 foreigners and 135 natives.

No quarantinable diseases were reported from outports except one case of typhus fever, heretofore mentioned, which recovered. This case was on H. M. S. *Snipe* at Hankow.

I have been informed that an epidemic of smallpox has broken out on the U. S. S. *Frolic*, the disease having been contracted while the vessel was in this port. She is now somewhere down the coast.

Plague in Amoy.

(By telephone from State Department.)

AMOY, June 4, 1904.

HAY, Washington:
Plague.

FESLER, Consul.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos—Closing of insanitary tenement houses.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, May 25, as follows: Transactions for the week ended May 21, 1904: Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 2; crews inspected, 57; passengers inspected, none.

By a recent order of the city council of this city a great many old houses that have been used as sleeping quarters for a very poor class of people have been closed on account of the very bad sanitary condition of these premises. These houses could be classed as very dirty tenement houses, and have always been a menace to the public health, especially in times of epidemics.

Mortuary report not yet received.

Reports from Habana—Suspicious case on steamship Monterey, from Mexican ports, not yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Echemendia reports, May 26 and June 2, as follows:

Week ended May 26, 1904: Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 26; crew of outgoing vessels inspected, 1,652; passengers of outgoing vessels inspected, 733; pieces of freight passed (salted hides), 89; certificates issued for New Orleans, 23.

The case landed from the steamship *Monterey* on May 17, from Mexico, that was taken by the Cuban authorities to Las Animas Hospital as suspicious of yellow fever was found, after examination by the Commission, not to be yellow fever.

No certificates have been issued since last Monday for Mobile and New Orleans as per your cable order.

Mortuary report of Habana for the week ended May 21, 1904.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Meningitis	13
Enteritis	5
Pneumonia	4
Pernicious fever	1
Cachexia	2
Enteric fever	1
Tuberculosis	21
Cancer	3
Paralysis	1
Bronchitis	1

Total deaths from all causes, 95.

Suspicious case on steamship Vigilancia from Veracruz.

Week ended May 28, 1904: Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 22; crew of outgoing vessels inspected, 843; passengers of outgoing vessels inspected, 980; pieces of freight passed (salted hides), 1,000.

On board the steamship *Vigilancia*, which arrived from Veracruz on May 30, there was a passenger very suspicious of yellow fever, who was taken by the Cuban authorities to Las Animas Hospital to have the nature of the fever diagnosed by the commission. The case is still under observation.

Mortuary report of Habana for the week ended May 28, 1904.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis	17
Cancer	7
Bronchitis	5
Pneumonia	2
Enteritis	5
Enteric fever	2
Meningitis	7
Scarlet fever	1

Total deaths from all causes, 97.

Report from Matanzas—Enteric fever and scarlet fever—Detention of steamship Tiger from Tampico.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, May 24 and 30, as follows: Week ended May 21, 1904: Four bills of health issued to vessels leaving this port for the United States.

The Norwegian steamship *Tiger*, originally from Tampico, Mex. which cleared for a port in the United States, via Cardenas, Cuba, on May 17, was held in quarantine while she remained in this harbor because of coming from a port infected with yellow fever. Up to the time this vessel departed from here no sickness had occurred on board.

The epidemic of scarlet fever, of which mention is made in my previous reports, has been kept very well under control through the prophylactic measures that are being enforced. There has been but one new case reported and no deaths since last week. Every patient is being subjected to a period of detention and observation of not less than forty days before being discharged and allowed to go about, especially in the case of children resuming school duties. The infected clothes in some instances have been disinfected by soaking in a 10 per cent solution of carbolic acid and then by steam at the shore disinfecting plant, and in other cases by boiling in water for half an hour before being sent to the wash. Curtains, also soaked in a 10 per cent solution of carbolic acid, are placed covering the opening of every door and window communicating with the room occupied by the patient.

The attending physicians are required, under penalty, to change their clothing after visiting a patient with scarlet fever and before having communication with other cases of a different character, so as to avoid conveying the infection and the dissemination of the disease. Every infected house is closely policed by permanent guards to cut off all communications, and the prospects are that by persevering with the same proceedings the epidemic will soon be stamped out from this city.

Two deaths from enteric fever have also been reported during the week, as will be noted in the accompanying mortuary report. Nothing as yet has been ascertained as to the origin of the prevailing cases of enteric fever. The result of the examination of the water supply has not been reported yet to the sanitary authorities of this city.

Mortuary statistics of the city of Matanzas, May 10 to 20, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Fever, enteric.....	2	1
Meningitis.....	2	61
Senility.....	2	154
Persistence of foramen ovale.....	1	150
Arterio-sclerosis.....	4	150
Tuberculosis.....	5	81
Lesion of heart, organic (unqualified).....	2	79
Occlusion, intestinal.....	1	108
Enteritis.....	1	105
Tetanus, infantile.....	1	72
Softening, cerebral.....	1	65
Bronchitis.....	1	90
Bright's disease.....	1	120
Total.....	24	

Estimated population, 48,000; annual average of mortality per 1,000, 18.25.

Disinfection of steamship St. Gothard, from Tampico.

Week ended May 28, 1904: Bills of health issued to 8 vessels leaving for ports in the United States.

The British steamship *St. Gothard*, which sailed from Tampico, Mexico, May 10, for a port in the United States via Cardenas and Matanzas, was disinfected at this port May 24, at the request of her captain. This vessel arrived in this port with a partial cargo of sugar from Cardenas, and was disinfected before commencing to take on here the balance of her cargo. She left this port May 27, bound for New Orleans direct with no sickness on board.

The object of the disinfection was to gain time by avoiding the period of detention in quarantine on her arrival at the port of destination.

The only infectious disease reported in this city during the past week has been one case of enteric fever. The epidemic foci of scarlet fever have been so well dealt with that no further cases have been reported. All infected premises have already been disinfected and the patients have been discharged cured, without there being a single case of death.

The mortuary statistics of Matanzas for the latter part of the present month will be forwarded with my next report.

Reports from Santiago.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, May 24 and 30, as follows:

Week ended May 21, 1904, bills of health issued to 9 vessels bound for the United States and Porto Rico.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Mortuary report for the week ended May 21, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Pernicious fever	2	4
Tubercle of lungs	1	27
Meningitis	1	61
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	64
Tetanus, infantile	3	72
Endocarditis	1	78
Organic heart disease	1	79
Arterio-sclerosis	1	81
Broncho-pneumonia	1	92
Pneumonia, double	2	93
Empyema	1	94
Enterocolitis, under 2 years old	4	105
Athrepsia	1	105a
Congenital debility	1	151
Ill-defined or unspecified	3	179
Total	24	.....

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 27.42 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

Week ended May 28, 1904. Bills of health issued to 3 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Mortality report for the week ended May 28, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Pernicious fever	1	4
Tubercle of lungs	5	27
Organic heart disease	3	79
Arterio-sclerosis	1	81
Pleuro-pneumonia	1	93
Enteritis (under 2 years)	3	105
Intestinal obstruction	1	108
Uraemia	1	120
Total	16	

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 18.28 per 1,000; estimated population, 45,500.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended May 23, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 3,500; 1 death; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
May 17	Belize	17			
17	Olympia	41	20		

The steamship *Olympia* cleared from Puerto Barrios.

HAWAII.

Quarantine transactions in the Hawaiian Islands during the month of April, 1904.

Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer reports, May 2, as follows:

PORT OF HONOLULU.

(Incoming quarantine.)

Steam vessels inspected and passed	17
Crew on steam vessels	2, 223
Passengers on steam vessels	5, 022
Sailing vessels inspected and passed	23
Crew on sailing vessels	343
Passengers on sailing vessels	23
Sick in detention from last month	0
Detention from last month	0
Sick in detention for this month	0
Detention for this month	0
Pieces of baggage disinfected	0
Packages of freight disinfected	0
Vaccinations	0
Steam vessels disinfected	0
Sailing vessels disinfected	0

PORT OF HILO, HAWAII.

Steam vessels inspected and passed	1
Crew on steam vessels	36
Passengers on steam vessels	10
Sailing vessels inspected and passed	5
Crew on sailing vessels	77
Passengers on sailing vessels	13

PORT OF MAHUKONA, HAWAII.

Steam vessels inspected and passed	0
Crew on steam vessels	0
Passengers on steam vessels	0
Sailing vessels inspected and passed	1
Crew on sailing vessels	8
Passengers on sailing vessels	0

PORT OF KAHULUI, MAUI.

Steam vessels inspected and passed	0
Crew on steam vessels	0
Passengers on steam vessels	0
Sailing vessels inspected and passed	1
Crew on sailing vessels	30
Passengers on sailing vessels	1

Kihei, Koloa, and Lahaina no transactions.

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended May 21, 1904. Present officially estimated population about 4,000; 2 deaths. Prevailing diseases, malarial; also dysentery in mild form. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
May 15	Georg Dumois.....	17	0	0	0
17	Hiram.....	15	0	0	0
20	Rosina.....	29	0	0	0

Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended May 24, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 2,125; no deaths; prevailing disease, malarial fever of mild type. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
May 19	Olympia.....	41	10	24	0
20	Tatumbia ^a	16	0	0	0
20	Oseola ^b	30	0	0	0
21	Helen.....	21	1	0	0
23	Gyller.....	15	0	0	0

^a Honduras gunboat.^b For Boston via Bluefields.

Number of aliens for the week, 2.

INDIA.

Report from Bombay.

Acting Asst. Surg. Edward H. Hume reports, May 6 and 7, as follows:

Monthly summary of plague statistics in Bombay Presidency for March, 1904—Progress of plague since January, 1904, and since June 1, 1903:

Summary of plague in Bombay Presidency from June, 1903, to March, 1904.

	Cases.	Deaths.
June 1 to December, 1903.....	261,294	193,199
January, 1904.....	38,097	28,701
February, 1904.....	39,407	29,515
March, 1904.....	47,569	35,662
Total.....	386,367	287,077

The great increase in the number of attacks and deaths during March was appalling, and brings the total for the ten months ending March, 1904, almost up to the total for twelve months (i. e. attacks, 393,996; deaths, 298,833) ending May 31, 1903. The totals for the first three weeks of April, 1904, are so great, that, as was expected when the totals for February were sent you in my letter of April 14, 1904, the grand total for the twelve months ending May 31, 1904, will be greater than that for any previous similar period. In fact, the total for ten and one-half months ended April 16, 1904, was greater than the total for any previous period of twelve months.

You will find below a weekly summary of plague in the Bombay Presidency, as compared with the figures for Bombay City, for the twelve weeks ended April 16, 1904, representing the height of this year's epidemic.

Week of—	Bombay Presidency.		Bombay City.	
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
January 30.....	8,895	6,690	389	339
February 6.....	8,380	6,427	450	418
February 13.....	8,529	6,461	500	444
February 20.....	10,224	7,587	749	652
February 27.....	9,869	7,609	869	772
March 5.....	10,135	7,487	1,082	964
March 12.....	11,416	8,210	1,081	925
March 19.....	11,629	8,693	943	849
March 26.....	10,703	8,322	1,053	931
April 2.....	8,525	6,689	1,168	1,065
April 9.....	10,292	7,488	1,115	975
April 16.....	8,144	6,128	803	706

You will see that the height of the epidemic was apparently two weeks later in Bombay City than in the Presidency as a whole.

There is a feeling abroad that even if plague measures were largely relaxed now the decline in the mortality would continue.

Mortality in Bombay.

BOMBAY, May 7, 1904.

M. J. Joomabhoy & Co. have not as yet applied for the sanitary certificate for the shipment of goat's hair which I reported as about to be sent, in my letter of April 29, 1904. There are therefore no transactions to report for the week.

Below are given the mortality figures for Bombay City for period from April 26 to May 5, 1904.

	April 26, 1904.	May 3, 1904.	May 5, 1903.
Plague attacks	633	540	.....
Plague deaths	532	471	704
Plague mortality rate	35.64	31.56	47.17
Smallpox deaths	23	17	83
Cholera deaths	1	0	0
Total deaths	1,066	994	1,340
Total mortality rate	71.43	66.60	89.79

No deaths from typhus.

Smallpox mortality.

Smallpox mortality in Bombay City, January 5 to May 3, 1904.

Week of—	1904.	1903.	Average of correspond- ing weeks in five prece- ding years.	Week of—	1904.	1903.	Average of correspond- ing weeks in five prece- ding years.
January 5	3	12	17	March 15	27	69	63
January 12	6	22	24	March 22	14	85	55
January 19	1	39	38	March 29	23	100	53
January 26	7	14	42	April 5	24	89	46
February 2	10	28	54	April 12	12	67	41
February 9	8	53	59	April 19	22	73	33
February 16	5	36	64	April 26	23	94	34
February 23	20	74	64	May 3	17	83	30
March 1	14	64	70				
March 8	19	88	76	Total	255	1,090	863

It will be seen that the mortality from smallpox is far less than for the same period of last year or the corresponding period for the preceding five years.

In spite of the relaxation of plague measures to the extent that patients can not now be compelled to go to a plague hospital, the case is different with smallpox, every detected case being at once removed and sent in a special van to the hospital for infectious diseases. Natives are sent to the Arthur Road Hospital and Europeans to the St. George's Hospital. The room is disinfected with bichloride of mercury, and frequently with sulphur as well, and on the wall the disinfectant's mark is painted in blue. In the case of plague, the disinfectant's mark is put on with red paint, a semicircle denoting a case not dying and a completed circle denoting a death.

Reports from Calcutta—Deaths from cholera and plague.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Sprague reports, May 4 and 12, as follows:

CALCUTTA, May 4, 1904.

For the week ended April 30, 1904, there were 103 deaths in Calcutta from cholera, one more than last week. It may be of interest to note that of this number 88 were Hindus, whose religion leads them to bathe regularly in the Hooghly River and drink thereof. The European population does not suffer from this disease, except that occasionally one is infected through carelessness or indiscretion.

The deaths from plague decreased to 270, and from the daily report the decline is still in progress.

In the Presidency of Bengal for the week ended April 23 there were 2,040 cases of plague and 1,879 deaths.

In India for the weeks ended April 9 and 16 there were 61,666 cases with 47,759 deaths, and 59,137 cases with 46,812 deaths, respectively, from plague.

During the week ended May 7, 1904, there were 171 deaths from plague, against 270 for the preceding week. Cholera remains practically the same, about 100 deaths per week, much above the average, but still confined to the native population.

In the presidency of Bengal there were 1,332 deaths from plague during the week ended April 30, 1904. In India for the week ended April 23, 1904, there were 38,748 deaths. Punjab was the worst afflicted, with 24,714 fatal cases.

Inspection of vessels.

During the week ended May 7, 1904, a bill of health was issued to the steamship *Manica*, bound for Boston, with 2 passengers and a crew of 49, of which 29 were Lascars, whose effects were disinfected. There were three rejections. Bill of health was also issued to steamship *Angola*, bound for New York, with a total crew of 32, of which 2 were Chinamen; their effects disinfected. Both of these ships were fumigated for vermin, and rat guards were kept on the wharf lines while they lay at dock.

ITALY.

Reports from Naples—Inspection of vessels.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, May 16 and 23, as follows: During the week ended May 14, 1904, the following ships were inspected at Naples and Palermo:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
May 10	Prinz Oskar.....	New York	933	200	1,260	12
11	Canopic.....	Boston	1,110	210	1,470	19
11	Sicilia.....	New York	849	90	1,095	19
12	Sicilian Prince.....	do	513	95	922	21
13	Koenigin Luise.....	do	632	70	930	13

PALERMO.

May 13	Sicilian Prince.....	New York	496	100	560	15
--------	----------------------	----------------	-----	-----	-----	----

Week ended May 21, 1904.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
May 18	Citta di Torino.....	New York.....	1,048	125	1,157	37
18	Calabria.....	do.....	966	140	1,038	22

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—No cholera or plague except in Formosa.

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, May 6, as follows:

During the week ended April 30, 1904, two vessels, having an aggregate personnel of 186 crew and 625 passengers, were inspected; 310 steerage passengers were bathed and 467 pieces of baggage were disinfected.

The report of contagious diseases in Yokohama for the week ended April 23, 1904, is as follows: Enteric fever, 4 cases, no deaths; diphtheria, 6 cases, 2 deaths; dysentery, 1 case, no deaths. Japan, excluding Formosa, seems to continue free from cholera and plague.

MEXICO.

Reports from Progreso and Merida—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever in Merida.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports as follows: Week ended May 16, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 8,000. No yellow fever in Progreso. Number of deaths during the week not reported. General sanitary condition of port and tributary country during the week has been good. In Merida there are now several cases of yellow fever declared and suspected.

Bills of health were issued to following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Crew.	Passengers from Progreso.	Passengers in transit.
May 9	Daggry.....	New York.....	17	0	0
9	Vedar.....	do.....	20	0	0
9	Fred W. Ayer.....	Mobile.....	7	0	0
10	Alm.....	do.....	24	1	0
14	Monterey.....	New York.....	96	42	159
15	Egda.....	Boston.....	24	0	0

Week ended May 24, 1904: Population officially estimated, at present, 8,000. Deaths from following causes: One pernicious fever, 1 erysipelas, 1 gastro-enteritis, 1 gastro-intestinal fever, 1 malaria, 1 cerebral disease. General sanitary condition of the port and tributary country during the week, good. Several cases of yellow fever and "suspected" in Merida during the week.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Crew.	Passen- gers from Progreso.	Passen- gers in transit.
May 20	Hellas	New Orleans	31	0	0
20	Framfield	New York	23	.....	.....
21	Esperanza	New York via Habana	90	89	81

Report from Tampico—One vessel fumigated.

Assistant Surgeon McClintic reports, May 24, as follows:

During the week ended May 21, 1904, the only vessel fumigated was the Norwegian steamship *Nor*, crew of 17, for New Orleans, May 20.

Case reported as yellow fever at Tampico in Public Health Report pronounced by Mexican authorities to be malarial fever.

Doctor Liceaga, president of the superior board of health of Mexico, has forwarded a report received by him from Dr. Antonio Matienzo, delegate from the council at Tampico, in which he states that the case reported as yellow fever in Public Health Report of May 20, was one of malarial fever intermittent. He reports that a close study of the case was made and that the temperature and pulse curve were almost subfebrile and the attacks frankly intermittent, with enormous hypertrophy of the spleen.

Reports from Veracruz—Malarial fever on steamship Hanseat—Two cases of yellow fever.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lumsden reports, May 23, as follows:

Transactions for the week ended May 21, 1904:

Six vessels were inspected and given bills of health. One vessel, viz, the British steamship *Joseph Merryweather*, bound for Pensacola, was fumigated and given a certificate.

The Norwegian steamship *Hanseat* sailed May 18 for some port in the United States, via Cuban ports, having on board two members of the crew convalescing from malarial fever. The men became ill on the day of the vessel's arrival at Veracruz, and remained aboard ship during their illness. On my recommendation the forecabin of the vessel was fumigated to kill mosquitoes immediately before the vessel departed.

During the week there were recorded in the city of Veracruz 38 deaths (60.8 per 1,000 annual death rate) from all causes, including 2 from pernicious fever and 5 from tuberculosis. Two new cases of yellow fever were reported, 1 on May 16, and 1 a soldier at the military barracks on May 17.

Both cases were in persons who had been living continuously for two months or more in the city of Veracruz. These cases are the first reported since April 9 whose history would show positively that the infection was contracted in this city. This fact is of some interest in that it goes to show that, in a locality where yellow fever has prevailed, the elapsing of a period of over thirty days without human cases being discovered can not be accepted as satisfactory evidence of the nonexistence of mosquitoes bearing and capable of conveying the infection of yellow fever.

Abstract of bills of health issued during the week and a clipping from Mexican Herald are inclosed herewith.

[From Mexican Herald of May 22, 1904.]

CAMPAIGN AGAINST YELLOW FEVER EFFECTIVE; TWO CASES IN VERACRUZ, FOUR IN TEHUANTEPEC.

According to the reports received by the superior board of health up to the evening of Friday, May 20, the actual number of cases of yellow fever in Mexico amounts to 6, 4 of these being at Tehuantepec, and the other 2 at Veracruz. One of the cases at Tehuantepec has so far recovered as to be practically on the cured list, so that the number of cases can be stated at 5. The agents of the superior board of health are unrelaxing in their efforts to stamp out the disease where it exists, and from the success they are attaining no fear is expressed at the office of the health authorities in this city that the disease will become epidemic.

From Tehuantepec, Dr. Carlos M. Garcia writes that one new case has occurred. This case is among the rurales, and when discovered the man was immediately placed in the hospital, and the house in which the soldier lived was thoroughly fumigated and disinfected, as was also the entire barracks. All the water in the barracks was thoroughly examined for larvæ of mosquito, after which the water receptacles were cleaned. This case is considered very grave. Of the four cases now at Tehuantepec one is almost well, and the others are being scientifically treated. The new pesthouse, which has been under construction, was opened for service yesterday. All the doors and windows of the house are screened and facilities are provided for isolating the fever patients. The pesthouse is constructed on modern and sanitary principles, and it will be used for the treating of yellow-fever patients. The total number of persons who were registered on May 20, at Tehuantepec, amounted to 481. Of these twenty-three were nonimmunes, and they were carefully examined. One house was disinfected and six water receptacles were examined for the larvæ of the mosquito.

At Veracruz, on May 20, 2 cases of yellow fever were reported, with no new cases. On this day 2,906 houses were visited, with the result that 1,957 nonimmunes were found. Eighty-eight receptacles containing water were subjected to the oil treatment, 4 houses were disinfected, 19 nonimmunes arrived in the city, and 8 nonimmunes departed from the city. The disinfection of railway passenger coaches included 7 in the Mexican railways, 2 in the Veracruz and Pacific, and 2 in the Alvarado railway.

Doctor Juarez, writing from Valles, says that in Rascon there is not a case of yellow fever, and that he intended leaving for Santa Rosa yesterday, May 21, to examine conditions there. The only work done at Valles on May 20 was the disinfecting of 40 houses and the pouring of oil on the top of water in 12 receptacles.

The following is the report from Tampico: Nonimmunes visited, 2,999; houses disinfected, 21; water receptacles examined, 22; receptacles oiled, 3. At Victoria 4 houses were disinfected, 233 nonimmunes were visited, 14 receptacles of water were examined for larvæ, and 41 receptacles of water were treated with oil. At Laredo, the nonimmunes visited numbered 446; 59 water receptacles in houses were examined, and 4 water vessels in houses were treated with oil. On the streets there were also 14 water receptacles subjected to the oil treatment. The number of nonimmunes leaving the city on May 20 numbered 24, and the number entering was 17, while 1 house was disinfected.

A telegram received at the office of the superior board of health from the governor of San Luis Potosi says that no cases of yellow fever had occurred at Valles, and that the general health of the place is good.

Two suspicious cases at La Barra.

Assistant Surgeon Goldberger transmits the following:

MONTEREY, May 26, 1904.

PHILIP C. HANNA,

Consul-General of the United States.

DEAR SIR AND FRIEND: Dr. Eduardo Liceaga, president of the superior board of health of Mexico, in a telegram which I have just received informs me as follows:

I deem it important to advise you that I received yesterday from Doctor Matienzo, sanitary delegate in Tampico, a message stating that there had been reported to him 2 cases suspicious of yellow fever at La Barra, but said delegate is satisfied that it is not yellow fever. I have communicated this to Doctor Tabor, and beg you to kindly advise the American consul in your city, as also the representatives of the Marine-Hospital Service and of Doctor Tabor, in order that they may know the facts.

Complying thus with Doctor Liceaga's request by translating his telegram, I am, yours, very truly,

B. REYES.

Suspect case of yellow fever near Carrizo Springs, Tex.—Report corrected.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1904.

DR. EDUARDO LICEAGA,

*President Superior Board of Health of Mexico,
Mexico City, Mexico.*

DEAR DOCTOR: I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 27, regarding the case suspected of being yellow fever near Carrizo Springs, and which came from Victoria, Mexico. I am causing your letter to be published in the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

With great regard, very sincerely, yours,

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General.

LETTER.

MEXICO, May 27, 1904.

DR. WALTER WYMAN,

*Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health
and Marine-Hospital Service, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR DOCTOR: In the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS of May 13, No. 20, page 901, it is reported that a Mexican who recently returned from Victoria, Mexico, and whose illness was diagnosed by a local physician as *malarial hematuria*, was ill with and is convalescent from yellow fever.

Immediately I made inquiry by telegram of the special delegate of the council, who replied that he made very minute investigations, from which it appears that there was no case of vomit, either confirmed or suspected, in that locality.

It affords me satisfaction to communicate the above to you, so that the report to which I allude may be rectified, in view of there being no data to assure that this was a case of yellow fever.

Very truly, your friend and colleague,

E. LICEAGA.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Reilley reports as follows: Week ended May 21, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; 2 deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial fever and tuberculosis. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
May 15	Utstein	15	1	0	0
19	John Wilson.....	19	0	0	0

PANAMA.

Reports from Colon—Inspection of vessels.

Surgeon Perry reports, May 23, as follows:

The following vessels cleared from Colon to United States ports during the week ended May 21, 1904: British steamship *William Cliff*, for New Orleans, May 17, with 46 crew and 24 passengers; American steamship *Yucatan*, for New York, May 18, with 67 crew and 74 passengers; Norwegian steamship *Preston*, for New Orleans, May 19, with 30 crew and 1 passenger. The passenger on this steamer was making the round trip and was not on shore at Colon.

Mortuary report for April, 1904.

The total number of deaths from all causes occurring in Colon, Republic of Panama, during the month of April, 1904, was 24, giving an annual death rate of 48 per 1,000 in an estimated population of 6,000.

They are classified according to disease as follows:

Fever	9
Tuberculosis	1
Pneumonia	1
Dysentery	1
Whooping cough	1
Headache	1
Dropsy	1
Stillbirth	1
Cause not given	8
Total	24

According to nationalities:

Foreign white.....	2
Negroes.....	11
Native Colombians, etc	10
Chinese.....	1
Total	24

The morbidity in the town remains about normal, and there has not yet been any increase in the number of cases of malarial fever. No yellow fever has yet occurred, so far as I have been able to ascertain. Several cases reported as suspicious have been investigated, but proved to be malarial fever. No cases of quarantinable disease have occurred to date.

Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended May 19, 1904. Present officially estimated population, not obtainable; 1 death. Prevailing diseases, malarial fever and whooping cough. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected
May 13	Colombia.....	Mobile, Ala.....	16	0	0	0
15	Taunton.....	New Orleans, La..	24	0	0	0
18	Hispania.....	Mobile, Ala.....	22	0	0	0
19	Fort Morgan.....	.....do.....	25	2	0	2

Report from Panama—Inspection of vessel.

Assistant Surgeon Pierce reports, May 24, as follows:

Week ended May 22, 1904: The steamship *City of Para* cleared for San Francisco on May 17, 1904, having on board officers and crew, 75; cabin passengers, 13, and steerage passengers, 12; total, 100; all well.

I have been unable to get the number of deaths for last week in time for this mail. Will send both lists next week.

PERU.

Report from Callao—Plague in Lima and Antofagasta—Smallpox in Santiago, Chile.

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, May 9, as follows:

During the week ended May 7 there occurred in Lima 15 new cases of plague with 4 deaths. With regard to the new cases the following data may be mentioned:

Race: Indians, 9; Chinese, 3; whites, 2; black, 1. Sex: Males, 9; females, 6. Ages: 57 years (1), 52 years (1), 50 years (1), 40 years (1), 30 years (1), 29 years (1), 14 years (1), 12 years (2), 4 years (1), 2 years (2).

In the case of 1 adult and 2 children I did not learn the ages.

This information is not official, but is probably not exaggerated. I hope to have official data for my next report. Sixty-two cases of plague are now under treatment in the lazaretto outside of Lima. Twelve have been discharged as cured during the week.

There are reported to be 40 cases of plague in the lazaretto in Antofagasta. Fourteen new cases were reported at that port on May 2—6 of them among the soldiers. Vessels do not stop there at present.

Plague was reported to you in Iquique some three weeks ago by Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver. I have no further information on the subject.

An epidemic of smallpox is reported in Santiago, Chile.

Bacteriological examination of rats from steamship Limari.

CALLAO, May 9, 1904.

Owing at first to a lack of facilities I have not yet obtained confirmation of the provisional diagnosis of plague in the case of the rats on board the steamship *Limari*. Two animals died very promptly, one in five, a second in three days, from subcutaneous and dermic inoculation, respectively, showing typical gross lesions and typical organisms. I now have cultures which are apparently pure, but I have not observed them sufficiently to state positively that this is the case at present. I have little doubt as to the final result.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reports from Manila—Quarantinable diseases—Cholera disappearing from the islands—Disinfection of vessel.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, May 5, as follows:

During the week ended April 23, 1904, the quarantinable diseases reported in Manila were as follows:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Cholera.....	0	0
Smallpox.....	9	3
Plague.....	5	5

CHOLERA.

The continued absence of cholera is a source of great satisfaction to the health authorities of the islands. Only one suspected case was reported during the week, and this occurred at the military prison situated on Malahi Island in Laguna Lake. The history of the case suggested cholera, but, so far as I am aware, there was no bacteriological examination made. From the standpoint of affecting the general sanitary situation, the case is unimportant, because even if it should prove to be a true case of cholera the prison authorities would no doubt prevent any spread of the disease. The board of health feels so sanguine about the disappearance of the disease that they have removed all restrictions upon the sale of food stuffs, which were made with a view of preventing its spread.

SMALLPOX.

This disease is on the increase throughout the islands, and unless general vaccination is carried out it threatens to become a serious factor in the sanitary situation.

PLAGUE.

The plague continues to show an improvement over that of last year. This year there were 5 cases and 5 deaths during the week, while during the same period last year there were 15 cases and 12 deaths. No further cases of plague have been reported as occurring in the provinces.

April 21, 1904, the steamer *Lyra* cleared for Tacoma with a full cargo of hemp. There were no passengers. The crew were inspected on board just prior to sailing.

Islands declared free from cholera—Smallpox—Disinfection.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, May 6, as follows:

During the week ended April 30, 1904, the quarantinable diseases reported in Manila were as follows:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Cholera	0	0
Smallpox	3	1
Plague	3	3

CHOLERA.

The cholera situation has improved so much that the board of health has felt warranted in passing the following resolution:

Whereas cases of Asiatic cholera have occurred in but three provincial towns of the Philippine Islands since February 8, 1904; and

Whereas only one case of Asiatic cholera has been reported as occurring at any place in the Philippine Islands since March 8, 1904; and

Whereas the city of Manila was declared, on March 23, to be free from the infection of Asiatic cholera: On motion,

Resolved, That the islands comprising the Philippine Archipelago be and hereby are declared to be free from the infection of Asiatic cholera; and be it further

Resolved, That the commissioner of public health be directed to send a copy of these resolutions to the honorable the Secretary of the Interior, the municipal board, the collector of customs, and the United States Marine-Hospital Service.

SMALLPOX.

The gradual spread of the smallpox is shown by the fact that two vessels arrived during the week upon which were found persons in the vesicular stage of the disease. The vessels were promptly remanded to the Mariveles Quarantine Station. The sick were placed in the station hospital, the passengers and crew bathed, their effects and the vessels disinfected, and all persons who could not present satisfactory evidence of recent and successful vaccination were placed in quarantine. One of the vessels, the steamer *Arante*, after thorough disinfection was released with such members of the crew as could show the Service vaccination cards and exhibit evidence of a recent successful vaccination. The value of vaccinating the entire number of persons engaged in the interisland shipping and properly recording such work was well illustrated by this vessel. In addition to the appearance of the vaccination mark, there was reliable documentary evidence made by the Service which showed when the vaccination was done and the result thereof. By this method, the vessel and crew

could be released at once and a great saving effected for her owners, and, at the same time, the public health not jeopardized.

On April 30, 1904, the steamer *Indracadi* cleared for New York. All cargo taken on here was inspected and passed and so certified on the ship's papers. Entire personnel inspected on board prior to sailing.

Quarantine transactions in the Philippine Islands during the month of February, 1904.

PORT OF MANILA.

Bills of health issued:

To steamers for United States ports.....	5
Foreign ports	41
Domestic ports	176
To sailing vessels for United States ports	1
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	110
Total	333

Vessels inspected:

Steamers from United States ports.....	4
Foreign ports	45
Domestic ports	178
Sailing vessels from United States ports	0
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	92
Total	319

Passengers on arriving boats inspected:

On steamers, cabin	1,211
On steamers, steerage	5,278
On sailing vessels, cabin	1
On sailing vessels, steerage	497
Total	6,987

Persons vaccinated:

On steamers, crew	975
On steamers, passengers	0
On sailing vessels, crew	458
On sailing vessels, passengers	0
Total	1,433

Crew on arriving steamers inspected.....	9,496
Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected.....	844
Persons quarantined for observation, suspects and contacts.....	91
Persons bathed and effects disinfected	234
Steamers disinfected.....	3
Sailing vessels disinfected.....	0
Steamers fumigated to exterminate vermin	16
Sailing vessels fumigated to exterminate vermin.....	3
Cases of quarantinable diseases detected on steamers, smallpox	1
Vessels detained in quarantine.....	1
Pieces of baggage disinfected on steamers	252
Pieces of baggage disinfected on sailing vessels.....	0
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed on steamers.....	53
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed on sailing vessels.....	0

(Outgoing.)

Vessels remaining in quarantine from January	0
Steamers sailing without quarantine inspected and passed.....	5

Sailing vessels sailing without quarantine inspected and passed.....	1
Steamers disinfected.....	0
Sailing vessels disinfected.....	1
Crew of steamers inspected.....	321
Crew of sailing vessels inspected.....	9
Passengers of steamers inspected.....	1,844
Passengers of sailing vessels inspected.....	0
Persons bathed and effects disinfected.....	1,943
Pieces of baggage disinfected.....	3,746
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed.....	2,952

PORT OF CEBU.

Bills of health issued:

To steamers for United States ports.....	1
Foreign ports.....	4
Domestic ports.....	110
To sailing vessels for United States ports.....	0
Foreign ports.....	0
Domestic ports.....	19
Total.....	134

Vessels inspected:

Steamers from United States ports.....	0
Foreign ports.....	8
Domestic ports.....	119
Sailing vessels from United States ports.....	0
Foreign ports.....	0
Domestic ports.....	413
Total.....	540

Passengers on arriving boats inspected:

On steamers, cabin.....	211
On steamers, steerage.....	1,169
On sailing vessels, cabin.....	0
On sailing vessels, steerage.....	1,127

Total..... 2,507

Crew on arriving steamers inspected.....	3,930
Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected.....	2,306
Persons bathed and effects disinfected.....	0
Persons vaccinated.....	781
Vessels fumigated to exterminate vermin.....	0
Vessels detained in quarantine.....	0

PORT OF ILOILO.

Bills of health issued:

To steamers for United States ports.....	0
Foreign ports.....	6
Domestic ports.....	81
To sailing vessels for United States ports.....	0
Foreign ports.....	0
Domestic ports.....	281
Total.....	368

Vessels inspected:

Steamers from United States ports.....	0
Foreign ports.....	6
Domestic ports.....	82
Sailing vessels from United States ports.....	0
Foreign ports.....	0
Domestic ports.....	119
Total.....	207

Passengers on arriving boats inspected:

On steamers, cabin	314
On steamers, steerage	973
On sailing vessels, cabin	1
On sailing vessels, steerage	553

Total..... 1,841

Crew on arriving steamers inspected	2,966
Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected	1,085
Persons vaccinated	495
Persons bathed and effects disinfected	0
Persons detained in quarantine	38
Cases of quarantinable diseases detected on arriving vessels	0
Vessels fumigated to exterminate vermin	3
Vessels detained in quarantine	1
Vessels remaining in quarantine February 29	0

PORT OF JOLO.

Bills of health issued:

To steamers for United States ports	0
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	15
To sailing vessels for United States ports	0
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	0
Total	15

Vessels inspected:

Steamers from United States ports	0
Foreign ports	3
Domestic ports	24
Sailing vessels from United States ports	0
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	2
Total	29

Passengers on arriving boats inspected:

On steamers, cabin	148
On steamers, steerage	283
On sailing vessels, cabin	0
On sailing vessels, steerage	0

Total..... 431

Persons vaccinated	106
Crew on arriving steamers inspected	1,198
Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected	16
Vessels in quarantine	0

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

AFRICA—*Sierra Leone*.—Two weeks ended April 30, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 32. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

FORMOSA.—Two weeks ended April 23, 1904. Population, 2,797,543. Number of deaths not reported; 532 deaths from plague reported. There have been 1,159 deaths from plague since commencement of outbreak.

FRANCE—*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended April 30, 1904. Population, 146,671. Total number of deaths, 85, including 15 from tuberculosis.

GIBRALTAR.—Weeks ended May 1 and 15. Estimated population, 27,460. Total number of deaths, 20. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended May 7, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 14.9 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,271,287.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended May 7, 1904. Estimated population, 285,089. Total number of deaths, 195, including diphtheria 6, measles 8, whooping cough 1, and 13 from phthisis pulmonalis.

London.—One thousand three hundred and twenty-five deaths were registered during the week, including measles 62, scarlet fever 3, diphtheria 19, whooping cough 48, enteric fever 4, smallpox 1, and diarrhea 23. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 14.09 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,760 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 3 from diphtheria, 5 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 2 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended May 7, 1904, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 21.8 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Lisburn, viz, 9.1, and the highest in Wexford, viz, 32.7 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 178 deaths were registered, including measles 4, whooping cough 11, enteric fever 2, and 34 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended May 7, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 18 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,726,236. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 9.2, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 20.4 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 594, including diphtheria 3, measles 16, scarlet fever 4, smallpox 3, and 25 from whooping cough.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended May 14, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 16.1 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,271,287.

London.—One thousand four hundred and fifty-four deaths were registered during the week, including measles 86, scarlet fever 7, diphtheria 20, whooping cough 44, enteric fever 1, and diarrhea 16. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 16.3 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,930 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 3 from diphtheria, 8 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 6 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended May 14, 1904, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 21.7 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Ballymena, viz, 4.8, and the highest in Lurgan, viz, 48.7 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 173 deaths were registered, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, measles 2, whooping cough 10, and 32 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended May 14, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 17.9 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,726,236. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 13, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 20.1 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 592, including diphtheria 4, measles 17, scarlet fever 4, smallpox 3, and 28 from whooping cough.

JAPAN—Nagasaki.—Ten days ended April 30, 1904. Population, 154,727. Number of deaths not reported; 1 death from diphtheria and 23 from smallpox reported.

ST. HELENA.—Four weeks ended April 30, 1904. Estimated population, 5,000. Total number of deaths, 3; no deaths from contagious diseases.

SPAIN—Barcelona.—Ten days ended May 10, 1904. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 273, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 4; measles, 5; smallpox, 6; whooping cough, 4, and 27 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 26, 1903, to June 10, 1904.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

[For reports received from June 27, 1903, to December 25, 1903, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 25, 1903.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Afghanistan:				
Herat.....	Dec. 12.....			Present.
China:				
Shanghai.....	Dec. 18.....	1		On Br. ss. Olivebank
India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 9-Mar. 26.....		3	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 15-May 7.....		549	
Karachi.....	Feb. 22-Mar. 27.....	3	2	
Madras.....	Nov. 14-Apr. 29.....		58	
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	Nov. 21-30.....		1	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Oct. 31-Mar. 5.....	51	47	
Provinces.....	Oct. 31-Mar. 12.....	1,677	1,354	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 19.....		12	
Turkey:				
Bagdad—				
Bagdad.....	Mar. 8-Apr. 6.....	36	28	
Hitt.....	Dec. 13-15.....	8	4	
Kerbela.....	Dec. 12-Jan. 12.....		463	
Mossul.....	Dec. 21-Jan. 4.....	1	1	
Musseieb.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 4.....	48	35	
Bassorah—				
Basra.....	Feb. 6-Apr. 10.....	150	131	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Turkey—Continued.				
Beirut—				
Latakieh	Dec. 21-Jan.	4	11	7
Diarbekir—				
Diarbekir.....	Dec. 12-Jan.	9	64	44
Syria	Nov. 29-Dec.	5	.....	Present.

YELLOW FEVER.

Africa:					
Ivory Coast, Grand Bassam	Dec. 12.....	.....	.....	.....	Present.
Brazil:					
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 23-May	1	76	26	
Colombia:					
Barranquilla	Mar. 28-Apr.	17	.....	2	
Cartagena.....	Nov. 23-Mar.	20	.....	2	
Costa Rica:					
Alajuela.....	Apr. 19-24.....	11	.....	6	
Limon.....	May 28.....	1	.....	.....
Cuba:					
Vicinity of Niquero	Feb. 6-13.....	.....	.....	6	From the Nor. bk. Eugen from Cardiff and La Guaira, wrecked on south coast of Cuba.
Sagua	Apr. 9.....	1	.....	.....	From Br. ss. Wildercroft from Vera Cruz.
Ecuador:					
Guayaquil.....	Dec. 6-May	4	.....	52	
Jamaica:					
Kingston	Dec. 27-Jan.	9	2	2	
Mexico:					
Ciudad Victoria.....	Dec. 6-19.....	4	.....	2	
Coatzacoalcos	May 11-17.....	3	.....	1	
Merida	Dec. 6-May	21	30	14	
Progreso.....	Apr. 28-May	5	2	.....
Salina Cruz.....	Apr. 3-9.....	1	.....	1	
Talleres	May 11.....	1	.....	.....
Tampico	May 14.....	1	.....	.....
Tehuantepec	Dec. 6-May	21	14	6	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 13-May	28	23	7	One case imported from Boca de Rio.
Panama:					
Panama	Jan. 4-Jan.	16	4	1	
Venezuela:					
La Guaira.....	Jan. 2-9.....	.....	.....	1	
Maracaibo.....	Oct. 25-Feb.	14	3	3	

PLAGUE.

Arabia:					
Aden	May 31.....	.....	.....	.....	Present.
Australia:					
Brisbane	Feb. 12-Apr.	10	7	.....
Cairns	Feb. 16-Mar.	22	.....	2	
Sydney	Mar. 10-Apr.	14	2	.....
Brazil:					
Nietheroy	Apr. 15.....	1	.....	1	
Para	Nov. 1-Feb.	22	29	15	
Pernambuco	Nov. 16-Jan.	15	.....	18	
Pindamonhangaba.....	Jan. 15.....	.....	.....	.....	Several cases.
Porte Alegre.....	Jan. 1-Feb.	28	50	.....
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 16-May	1	232	135	
British South Africa:					
Cape Colony (East London, King Williams Town, Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage).	Nov. 15-Apr.	28	.....	19	One new case.
Natal (Pietermaritzburg)..	Nov. 29-Dec.	5	3	2	
Transvaal (Johannesburg, Pretoria).....	Mar. 20-May	5	.....	69	
Chile:					
Antofagasta	To May 2.....	73	.....	20	
Iquique	Apr. 9.....	.....	.....	.....	Present.
Santiago.....	Apr. 10.....	.....	.....	.....
Valparaiso.....	June 8.....	.....	.....	.....	Present.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Amoy.....	June 4.....	.....	.....	Present.
Canton.....	May 26.....	.....	.....
Fuhleau.....	Apr. 15.....	.....	50	
Hongkong.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 12.....	6	6	
Sunui.....	Apr. 15.....	.....	20	
Tientsin.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 5.....	.....	1	
Egypt:				
Abu Homos.....	Apr. 9-16.....	1	.....
Alexandria.....	Nov. 21-Apr. 28.....	9	4	
Assiout.....	Mar. 19-26.....	1	.....
Baliana district.....	Mar. 13-Apr. 23.....	73	73	
Beni mazar.....	Mar. 19-Apr. 28.....	4	3	
Bibeh district.....	Mar. 26-Apr. 28.....	6	2	
Chibin-el-Kom.....	Apr. 10-28.....	11	3	
Dechneh.....	Mar. 19-Apr. 23.....	12	8	
Girgeh district.....	Mar. 13-Apr. 28.....	32	31	
Kuesna.....	Mar. 19-Apr. 2.....	3	1	
Nag-Hamadi district.....	Mar. 13-Apr. 23.....	44	38	
Samallut district.....	Mar. 13-Apr. 28.....	105	70	
Sohag.....	Mar. 13-26.....	1	.....
Tahtah district.....	Mar. 13-Apr. 28.....	32	27	
Suez.....	Feb. 21-Apr. 2.....	3	1	One from Br. ss. Knight, of the Thistle, from Bombay, and 1 from Br. transport Plaissey, from Bombay.
Zagazig.....	Apr. 22-28.....	1	.....
Minih district.....	Nov. 21-Feb. 3.....	3	1	
Port Said.....	Mar. 18-Apr. 23.....	3	1	
Formosa.....	To Dec. 15, 1903.....	869	702	
Ensulko.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 6.....	225	145	
Hozan.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 23.....	554	293	
Kagi.....	Apr. 17-23.....	.....	1	
Kelung.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 23.....	685	408	
Taihoku.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 9.....	2	1	
Tainan.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 23.....	20	16	
Toroku.....	.....do.....	516	343	
.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 23.....	5	3	
Hawaii:				
Hilo.....	Mar. 4.....	.....	1	
Honolulu.....	Jan. 10-May 11.....	2	2	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.....	Nov. 15-Apr. 23.....	230,079	155,461	
Madras Presidency.....	.....do.....	16,155	12,549	
Bengal.....	.....do.....	63,258	56,792	
United Provinces.....	.....do.....	122,642	114,613	
Punjab.....	.....do.....	223,278	166,165	
Central Provinces (including Berar).....	.....do.....	52,313	43,786	
Burma.....	Feb. 14-Apr. 23.....	1	1	Imported.
Coorg.....	Nov. 15-Apr. 23.....	18	6	
Mysore State.....	.....do.....	14,532	11,084	
Hyderabad State.....	.....do.....	22,126	18,270	
Central India.....	.....do.....	28,114	25,099	
Rajputana.....	.....do.....	11,675	9,940	
Kashmir.....	.....do.....	8,635	6,569	
N. W. F. Provinces.....	Nov. 21-Apr. 23.....	48	45	Three cases imported.
Baluchistan.....	Nov. 29-Apr. 23.....	27	16	
Grand total.....		792,901	620,397	
Japan:				
Yokohama.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 5.....	2	2	
Mauritius.....	Nov. 13-Mar. 10.....	529	312	
New Zealand:				
Auckland.....	Apr. 29.....	2	1	
Peru:				
Baranco.....	Apr. 14.....	.....	5	
Callao.....	Feb. 24-Apr. 24.....	6	3	One case on ss. Limari Apr. 21.
Chosica.....	Apr. 14.....	.....	2	
Lima.....	Mar. 25-May 7.....	140	46	Remaining in lazaretto, 50 cases
Matacuna.....	Apr. 14.....	2	.....
Payta.....	May 30.....	.....	.....	Present.
San Pedro vicinity.....	Feb. 20-26.....	10	7	
Persia:				
Kermanschah.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 11.....	.....	20	
Philippine Islands:				
Cebu.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	5	5	
Manila.....	Nov. 15-Apr. 30.....	41	33	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia:				
Cronstadt	Jan. 14-20.....	.....	1	At plague laboratory.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Feb. 28-Apr. 2 .....	.....	3	
Turkey:				
Smyrna	Dec. 1-6 .....	.....	1	

SMALLPOX.

Africa:				
Cape Town	Dec. 1-Mar. 15	6	.....
Green and Sea Point.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 5	1	.....
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Oct. 1-Feb. 29 .....	.....	187	
Austria-Hungary:				
Prague	Nov. 29-May 14	171	1	
Trieste	Nov. 22-Mar. 5	8	.....
Belgium:				
Antwerp	Jan. 11-May 14	165	68	
Brussels	Jan. 31-May 14 .....	.....	9	
Liege	Jan. 10-Mar. 19	2	2	
Brazil:				
Bahia	Feb. 13-Apr. 23 .....	.....	10	
Goyaz	Feb. 16-22.....	4	.....
Pernambuco	Nov. 1-Apr. 15 .....	.....	269	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 16-May 1	1,124	698	
British Guiana:				
Demerara	Nov. 1-Dec. 26	73	.....
Canada:				
British Columbia (Tower Hill and Vancouver).....	Dec. 1-Feb. 18	14	.....
Manitoba (Winnipeg).....	Mar. 27-May 14	7	.....
New Brunswick (McAdam, Newcastle).....	Jan. 9-21.....	2	.....
Nova Scotia (Sydney).....	Apr. 10-May 21	73	1	
Ontario	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	116	.....
Quebec	Feb. 7-Mar. 19	14	.....
Chile:				
Antofagasta	Nov. 1-Dec. 31 .....	.....	13	
Santiago	Feb. 1.....	.....	.....	Epidemic.
China:				
Hongkong	Dec. 27-Mar. 26	9	4	
Shanghai	Nov. 15-Apr. 30 .....	.....	162	
Tientsin	Jan. 31-Feb. 6	1	.....
Colombia:				
Barranquilla	Dec. 1-May 16 .....	.....	21	
Formosa	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	16	.....
France:				
Lyon	Feb. 7-May 14 .....	.....	5	
Marseille	Dec. 1-Apr. 30 .....	.....	103	
Nantes	Jan. 1-31.....	2	.....
Paris	Nov. 29-May 14	441	56	
Rheims	Feb. 8-May 1	1	1	
Rouen	Feb. 1-29.....	.....	4	
Germany:				
Bremen	Apr. 23-29	4	.....
Strasburg	Jan. 1-Dec. 31 .....	.....	2	On ss. Wittikind.
Great Britain:				
Birmingham	Dec. 6-May 14	7	1	
Bradford	Nov. 22-Dec. 5	1	.....
Bristol	May 8-14.....	1	.....
Cardiff	Mar. 13-May 21	7	1	
Dundee	Mar. 13-May 21	16	.....
Edinburgh	Dec. 13-May 14	132	11	
Glasgow	Dec. 5-May 27	875	61	
Hull	Jan. 17-May 7	51	2	
Leeds	Dec. 27-May 21	26	.....
Leith	Jan. 10-May 14	26	2	
Liverpool	Dec. 13-May 21	14	1	Three cases 1 death from ss. Indore from Baltimore.
London	Nov. 29-May 21	255	1	
Manchester.....	Mar. 27-May 14	53	6	
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Dec. 5-May 21	135	4	
Nottingham	Nov. 29-May 14	204	9	
Sheffield	Dec. 27-May 14	35	1	
Southampton.....	Dec. 27-Apr. 9	7	1	
South Shields.....	Jan. 3-May 14	50	2	
Sunderland.....	Jan. 3-Feb. 6	17	2	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Hawaii:				
Honolulu	Feb. 4	1		From U. S. a. t. Logan.
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 25-May 3		262	
Calcutta	Dec. 27-May 7		24	
Karachi	Dec. 21-May 8	108	24	
Italy:				
Catania	Dec. 4-May 12		8	
Messina	Dec. 12-18		1	
Milan	Jan. 1-Feb. 29	5		
Palermo	Jan. 10-May 7	8		
Japan:				
Amakusa	Feb. 23	15		
Kobe	Apr. 3-16	3		
Matsu Island	Feb. 15	3		From Ger. ss. Batavia from Vlad-ivostok.
Mogi	Apr. 9			Present.
Fukuoka Ken	To Mar. 14	9		
Nagasaki Ken	Feb. 11-May 10	452	93	One case from Br. ss Kwang Ping from Tsin-hwan-tao.
Sasebo	Apr. 9			Present.
Yokohama	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1903	2		
Do	Feb. 1-27	3		
Java:				
Batavia	Nov. 15-Apr. 23	174	42	
Malta	Dec. 6-Apr. 2	25	5	
Mexico:				
La Cananea	Mar. 9			Do.
Magdalena	Mar. 9	8		
Mexico	Dec. 28-May 22	110	59	
Porfirio Diaz	Jan. 9	1		
Tampico	Jan. 11-May 14		15	
Torreón	Feb. 24-May 28	144	38	
Vera Cruz	Dec. 19-Apr. 30	7	1	One case ss. Prince August Wilhelm from Havre.
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam	Dec. 20-May 21	40	8	
Rotterdam	Dec. 6-May 21	15	1	
Panama, Panama	Jan. 11-17		3	
Philippine Islands:				
Cebu	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	6	2	
Manila	Nov. 15-Apr. 30	29	11	
Porto Rico:				
San Juan	Dec. 1-Mar. 8	9		
Russia:				
Moscow	Nov. 22-May 14	125	48	
Odessa	Nov. 29-May 7	26	4	
St. Petersburg	Nov. 29-May 7	372	66	
Warsaw	Nov. 8-Apr. 23		86	
Spain:				
Barcelona	Jan. 10-May 20		97	
Madrid	To Dec. 15	35,000		Estimated.
Santander	Dec. 9-Apr. 4	51	15	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Feb. 21-Apr. 16		3	
Turkey:				
Alexandretta	Mar. 6-May 7	17	1	Epidemic.
Beirut	Apr. 5-30			A few cases.
Constantinople	Jan. 18-May 15		90	
Smyrna	Nov. 23-May 1		51	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo	Sept. 6-Feb. 29	12	3	

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Acapulco	May 21	6,000	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amherstburg	May 28	2,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amsterdam	May 21	548,137	161	23	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	7
Antwerp	May 14	294,669	77	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Barranquilla	May 8	42,000	23	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Do	May 16	42,000	18	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Beirut	May 7	125,000	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belfast	May 14	358,693	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10
Belize	May 26	9,000	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	May 3	776,006	994	53	471	...	...	17	...	1	...	7	...
Brunswick	May 14	131,422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brussels	...do...	575,896	162	25	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Calcutta	Apr. 30	847,796	738	30	270	103	...	5	...	...	...	1	...
Cape Town	Apr. 23	83,718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cardiff	May 14	176,313	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Catania	May 19	153,523	63	4	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	4	...
Christiania	May 14	224,000	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coatzacoalcas	May 21	3,000	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colombo	Apr. 30	155,869	98	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colon	May 22	8,000	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Constantinople	May 15	800,000	215	...	...	...	...	3	...	9	...	2	7
Copenhagen	May 14	500,000	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corunna	...do...	50,000	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Curacao	May 19	31,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dublin	...do...	378,994	173	32	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2
Dundee	May 14	163,535	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Edinburgh	...do...	331,977	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiume	May 8	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flushing	May 21	19,105	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Funchal	May 15	44,049	21	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Geneva	May 7	111,000	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ghent	Apr. 30	163,741	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Do	May 7	163,741	64	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	May 14	163,741	46	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glasgow	May 20	798,357	282	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	4	3	9
Gothenburg	May 14	134,300	41	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Halifax	May 28	40,787	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamburg	May 14	751,842	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton, Bermuda	May 2	17,535	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Havre	May 14	139,196	66	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hull	...do...	253,865	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	3
Karachi	May 1	108,644	279	...	206	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Kingston, Canada	May 27	19,374	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kingston, Jamaica	May 14	52,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kobe	Apr. 23	287,909	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Do	Apr. 30	287,909	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
La Rochelle	May 15	31,553	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lausanne	May 7	50,800	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leith	May 14	80,508	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liverpool	May 21	723,430	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	5
London	May 14	6,907,756	1,930	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	24	111
Lyon	...do...	500,000	226	45	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	...
Madras	Apr. 29	509,346	351	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mainz	May 14	89,000	41	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Do	May 21	89,000	34	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Manchester	May 14	558,335	225	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Mannheim	May 6	151,517	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	May 19	151,517	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Maracaibo	Apr. 17	106,811	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	Apr. 24	106,811	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	May 1	106,811	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	May 8	106,811	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	May 15	106,811	16	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Messina	May 14	107,000	28	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	May 15	368,777	338	23	...	...	...	2	6	...	3	...	1
Do	May 22	368,777	364	29	...	...	...	4	5	...	3	3	4
Moscow	May 7	1,173,427	558	21	...	...	...	3	1	5	6	3	11
Newcastle-on-Tyne	May 14	219,021	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Nottingham	...do...	239,753	70	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Panama	May 22	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paris	May 14	2,660,559	932	265	...	...	...	3	...	4	1	4	17

a Estimated.

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Port au Prince.....	Apr. 25	60,000	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	May 2	60,000	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	May 9	60,000	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prague.....	May 7	225,816	155	37	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...
Puerto Cortez.....	May 26	2,125	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quebec.....	May 28	70,000	43	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Rheims.....	May 15	108,385	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rotterdam.....	May 21	364,133	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sagua la Grande.....	do	21,342	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. John, N. B.....	May 28	40,711	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Stephen.....	do	2,840	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Salford.....	May 14	228,983	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
San Feliu de Guixols.....	May 15	11,333	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Santander.....	do	53,574	134	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
Sheffield.....	May 7	430,000	113	18	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	3
Do	May 14	430,000	189	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore.....	Apr. 19	97,111	76	18	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Smyrna.....	Apr. 24	60,000	82	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1
Do	May 1	60,000	60	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	May 8	60,000	30	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southampton.....	May 14	112,500	40	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
South Shields.....	do	228,334	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1
Stettin.....	do	228,095	88	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Stockholm.....	May 7	309,496	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sydney, N. S.....	May 28	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tangier.....	May 14	40,000	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tarragona.....	do	19,300	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	May 21	19,300	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe.....	May 14	40,000	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuxpam.....	May 24	13,000	62	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Venice.....	May 14	166,288	35	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veraacruz.....	May 28	32,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Hartlepool.....	May 14	63,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Yokohama.....	Apr. 23	313,695	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon-General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.



